

THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER



# COUNTERTERRORISM 2016 CALENDAR





The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2016 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. Since 2003, we have published the calendar in a daily planner format that provides our consumers with a variety of information related to international terrorism, including wanted terrorists; terrorist group fact sheets; technical issue related to terrorist tactics, techniques, and procedures; and potential dates of importance that terrorists might consider when planning attacks. The cover of this year's CT Calendar highlights terrorists' growing use of social media and other emerging online technologies to recruit, radicalize, and encourage adherents to carry out attacks.

This year will be the last hardcopy publication of the calendar, as growing production costs necessitate our transition to more cost-effective dissemination methods. In the coming years, NCTC will use a variety of online and other media platforms to continue to share the valuable information found in the CT Calendar with a broad customer set, including our Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement partners; agencies across the Intelligence Community; private sector partners; and the US public.

On behalf of NCTC, I want to thank all the consumers of the CT Calendar during the past 12 years. We hope you continue to find the CT Calendar beneficial to your daily efforts.

Sincerely,

Nicholas J. Rasmussen  
Director



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The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2016 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of issues pertaining to international terrorism: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar also marks dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

Individuals portrayed in this calendar are all listed on the US Government's Rewards for Justice site or on FBI sites devoted to terrorism. These individuals have all been either indicted or are being sought for their involvement in international terrorism.

The CT Calendar is designed as a ready reference guide for law-enforcement, intelligence, military and security personnel, contingency planners, or citizens concerned about terrorist threats. The CT Calendar is oriented primarily to readers in the United States, but we hope it will be useful for citizens of other countries as well. We invite you to visit the interactive version of the calendar at <http://www.nctc.gov>.

In the conduct of intelligence activities, the Intelligence Community (IC) recognizes that it must protect fully the legal rights of all US persons, including freedoms, civil liberties, and privacy rights guaranteed by Federal law. The IC is not authorized to collect, retain, or disseminate information about US persons solely based on Constitutionally protected activities such as First Amendment speech, and may not do so based solely on race, religion, or other protected classification. All individuals in this calendar are included only because of information linking them to international terrorism. Individuals identified as charged or indicted with criminal wrongdoing are entitled to a presumption of innocence in the US court system, unless and until such time as they are deemed guilty through the judicial process.

### **Islamic Calendar**

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement and observation of the moon. The Islamic year contains 12 months, none of which can exceed 30 days. Each month starts when the lunar crescent is first seen after a new moon. Because 12 lunar months multiplied by 29.53 days equals 354.36 days, the Islamic calendar will always be approximately 11 days shorter than the Western (Gregorian) calendar. For example, 1 Muharram, the first day of Islamic year 1437 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), fell on 14 October 2015; in A.H. 1438, 1 Muharram falls on 2 October 2016. Because of lunar observation and differences in time zones, the observance of Islamic holidays and calendar dates may vary from region to region.

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

### **Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms**

While there is no universally accepted transliteration of Arabic names and terms, this edition of the Counterterrorism Calendar adheres to a transliteration system that is generally used throughout the US Government. In this system, the letters "u" and "a" are preferred over "o" and "e." For example, the name of the al-Qa'ida operative who was detained on 1 March 2003 is Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, not Khalid Sheikh Mohammed; he was an associate of Usama Bin Ladin, not Osama Bin Laden. We have retained, however, the spellings used on the Rewards for Justice and FBI terrorism sites; spellings there are designed for easy recognition or are used in legal documents and therefore do not always conform to these rules.

### **Map Boundaries**

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

### **Date and Sources of Information**

The information in this calendar is valid as of 29 August 2015. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.

## Rewards for Justice Program

The Rewards for Justice (RFJ) Program is one of the most valuable US Government assets in the fight against international terrorism. Established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, Public Law 98-533, Rewards for Justice has developed into a global interagency effort led by the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Under this program, the Secretary of State may offer rewards for information that prevents or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against US persons or property worldwide. The Secretary may also offer rewards for information leading to the disruption of financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization. Rewards of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of key al-Qa'ida leaders.

The Rewards for Justice Program is very effective. Since the program's inception, the United States has paid over \$125 million to more than 80 people who provided information that prevented and/or led to the favorable resolution of acts of international terrorism.

Although RFJ provides strict confidentiality to all its sources, in certain instances RFJ has been able to publicize some of its success stories. For example, RFJ paid a \$2 million reward for information that led US and Pakistani authorities to the location of Ramzi Yousef, an international terrorist who was convicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

Ten years later, on 3 July 2003, RFJ initiated an advertising campaign that was responsible for information that led US Armed Forces to

Uday and Qusay Husayn, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn. This campaign produced the fastest result in RFJ history—a turnaround of just 18 days. In that case, RFJ paid a reward of \$30 million for information leading to the Husayn brothers' location.

In June 2007, RFJ paid \$10 million to Filipino citizens who provided information on the locations of Khadafi Janjalani and Abu Solaiman, Abu Sayyaf Group leaders. These men were involved in the kidnappings of Martin and Gracia Burnham, the murder of Guillermo Sobero, and attacks against the US Embassy in Manila.

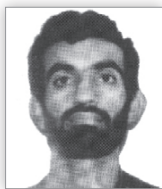
RFJ is always interested in receiving proposals to add key terrorist leaders to its Most Wanted List and Web site—[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net). Additionally, RFJ welcomes reward payment nominations from any US federal, state, or local government agency on behalf of persons who have already provided information that has prevented or favorably resolved an act of international terrorism against US persons or property.

If you want to propose adding a key terrorist leader to the RFJ Most Wanted List and Web site or to nominate a source for a reward, please contact the RFJ Program.



### Rewards for Justice

Washington, DC 20522-0303  
[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)  
[info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net)  
1-800-US-REWARD (1-800-877-3927)  
[@Rewards4Justice](https://twitter.com/Rewards4Justice)



Ramzi Ahmed Yousef  
Convicted



Uday Husayn  
Deceased



Qusay Husayn  
Deceased



Abu Solaiman  
Deceased



Khadafi Janjalani  
Deceased

## Foreign Terrorist Organizations

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Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are foreign organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. FTO designations play a critical role in our fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business. The listed groups appear in chronological order of designation.

For updates to the FTO list, **visit <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>**.

For fact sheets on the FTOs, **visit <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/index.htm>**.

- Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
- Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
- Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group) (IG)
- HAMAS
- Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- Hizballah
- Kahane Chai (Kach)
- Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) (Kongra-Gel)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- National Liberation Army (ELN)
- Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
- Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
- Shining Path (SL)
- Al-Qa'ida (AQ)
- Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
- Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA)
- Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
- Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)
- Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
- Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
- Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
- Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LJ)
- Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
- Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
- Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (formerly al-Qa'ida in Iraq)
- Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
- Al-Shabaab
- Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
- Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)
- Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- Jundallah
- Army of Islam (AOI)
- Indian Mujahideen (IM)
- Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)
- Abdallah Azzam Brigades (AAB)
- Haqqani Network (HQN)
- Ansar al-Dine (AAD)
- Boko Haram
- Ansaru
- Al-Mulathamun Battalion
- Ansar al-Sharia in Benghazi (AAS-B)
- Ansar al-Sharia in Darnah (AAS-D)
- Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia (AAS-T)
- Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis
- Al-Nusrah Front
- Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem (MSC)

# Terrorist Designations: What They Are and What They Do

## What They Are

Designations play a critical role in the US Government’s fight against terrorism, and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business.

There are two main authorities that the United States uses to designate terrorist groups and individuals.

### 1. Immigration and Nationality Act (INA):

Under this authority, the Department of State designates groups as *Foreign Terrorist Organizations* (FTOs). In order to be designated as an FTO under the INA, the group must be a foreign-based **organization**, engage in terrorist activity, or retain the capacity to engage in terrorist activity; and the terrorist activity of the organization must threaten the security of US nationals or the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States.

**2. Executive Order (E.O.) 13224:** Under this authority, a wider range of entities—including terrorist groups, individuals acting as part of a terrorist organization, and other entities such as financiers and front companies—can be designated as *Specially Designated Global Terrorists* (SDGTs) by both the Departments of State and the Department of the Treasury. Under E.O. 13224, the State Department designates **individuals or entities** that have committed, or pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of US nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. The Department of the Treasury has derivative authority to carry out additional designations of those providing support to an already designated individual or entity.

## What They Do

Beyond asset freezes and travel restrictions listed below, designations are an important tool for US foreign policy. Designations support US Government efforts to curb terrorist finance, deter donations and contributions, block economic transactions, and implement international obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1373. Terrorist designations also serve to stigmatize and isolate the organizations, heighten public awareness, and signal concerns to international partners about named organizations, individuals, and entities.

### Designation Consequences

FTO Authority	E.O. 13224 Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ All funds under the control of a US institution are frozen, aliens are inadmissible to, and may be deportable from, the United States;</li><li>▪ Becomes illegal for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to knowingly provide <i>material support</i> to the organization;</li><li>▪ Any violators are subject to civil and criminal penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment and fines;</li><li>▪ Provides the Department of Justice an <i>important prosecutorial tool</i>.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Property and transactions under US jurisdiction are frozen;</li><li>▪ Becomes illegal to engage in transactions with designated individuals or entities;</li><li>▪ Criminal penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment and fines;</li><li>▪ Provides the Department of the Treasury the ability to make <b>derivative designations</b> of individuals and entities providing support to a designated individual or entity.</li></ul>

## Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)



*Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi*



The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is a terrorist organization that has exploited the conflict in Syria and sectarian tensions in Iraq to

entrench itself in both countries. ISIL's stated goal is to solidify and expand its control of territory once ruled by early Muslim caliphs and to govern through implementation of its strict interpretation of sharia. The group's strength and expansionary agenda pose an increasing threat to US regional allies and US facilities and personnel in the Middle East as well as in the West.

ISIL—formerly known as al-Qa'ida in Iraq and later the Islamic State of Iraq—was established in April 2004 by Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, who pledged his group's allegiance to Usama Bin Ladin. The group targeted Coalition and Iraqi forces and civilians to pressure foreigners to leave Iraq, reduce Iraqi popular support for the US and Iraqi Government, and attract recruits. The group suffered a series of setbacks starting in 2007—resulting from the combination of Sunni civilian resistance and a surge in Coalition and Iraqi Government operations against the group—before rebounding in late 2011 after Coalition forces withdrew, amid growing Sunni discontent with the Shia-dominated Iraqi Government.

While gaining strength in Iraq, ISIL also expanded its presence in Syria and established al-Nusrah Front as a cover for its activities there. Disputes over the group's strategic direction in Syria led to conflict and ultimately ISIL's disavowal by al-Qa'ida in February 2014, setting the stage for ISIL's subsequent challenge to al-Qa'ida for leadership of the global extremist movement.

In June 2014, ISIL unilaterally declared the establishment of an Islamic caliphate and called on all Muslims to pledge allegiance to the group. Since then, ISIL has announced the establishment of eight provinces outside of Iraq and Syria, including in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Algeria, the Caucasus, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, West Africa, and Yemen. It has also continued to attract a large number of foreigners to Iraq and Syria—including thousands of Westerners—to take part in the group's campaign of violence and help the "caliphate" grow.

ISIL's vast territorial safe haven in Iraq and Syria, access to Western foreign fighters, and substantial financial resources pose a persistent and growing threat to the United States. Since September 2014, ISIL's leadership has issued multiple public calls for attacks against US and Western interests around the world, and the group has made similar calls for attacks in its English-language magazine, *Dabiq*. ISIL members and sympathizers have responded by planning or conducting attacks at an unprecedented pace—at least 37 plots between February 2014 and July 2015.

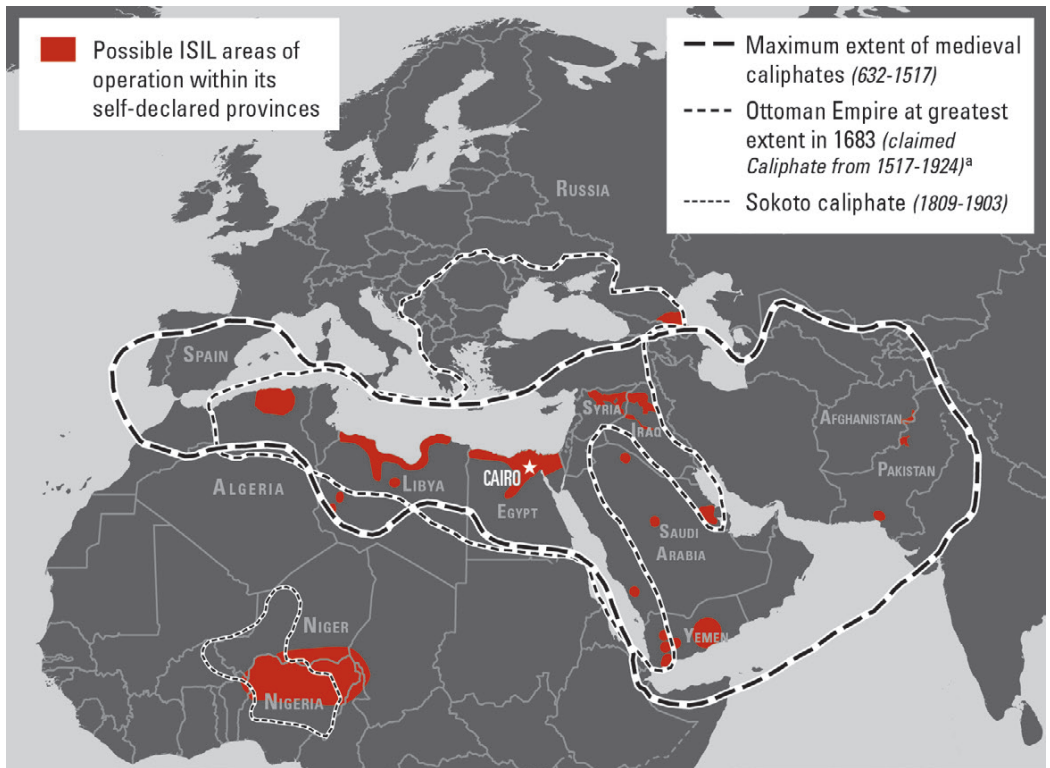
ISIL is also known as DA'ESH or DA'ISH, an acronym for its name in Arabic. It is currently led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, also known as Abu Du'a. The group was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 17 December 2004.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>



## ISIL's Proclaimed Caliphate Compared to Historical Islamic States

ISIL's declaration of a caliphate on 28 June 2014 is an attempt to reestablish an Islamic institution that asserted authority over Sunni Muslims for the majority of their history until abolished in 1924. The major Sunni caliphates evolved from a state ruled by the immediate successors to the Prophet into a world empire under dynasties founded by his family members, then declined in significance for approximately one thousand years before its revival as aspirational ideal for Muslims in the 20th century. Other caliphates ruled over lesser territory, including a branch of the Umayyads that ruled in Spain until 1031, the 19th century Sokoto caliphate in present-day Nigeria, and the Shia Fatimid dynasty—which founded Cairo as its capital in 969. Between June 2014 and September 2015, ISIL has declared eight provinces outside Iraq and Syria.



<sup>a</sup>The Ottomans assumed the authority of the caliphs after conquering Cairo in 1517 and deposing the nominal 'Abbasid caliph there, but they usually used the title of sultan instead of caliph. After WWI, the new secular Turkish Republic proposed—and then rescinded—an offer to recognize the sultan as a caliph with symbolic religious authority and no political power.

## ISIL's Use of Social Media

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ISIL and its followers have been more prolific in their use of social media than any other terrorist group. Their adept adoption of a wide variety of platforms allows the group to maximize the spread of its propaganda, share guidance on how to support the group, and connect with potential recruits.

ISIL relies on the Internet to send their official propaganda outside of Iraq and Syria and has shown a particular affinity for Twitter to advertise their media products, probably because the platform allows the group to reach a very broad audience. ISIL supporters also regularly use other platforms such as Ask.fm and Facebook, to share information related to the Islamic State including specific guidance on how to travel to Syria and avoid Western authorities.

ISIL supporters also exploit the privacy of Twitter's direct messaging capability to discuss topics they deem too sensitive to display on their public accounts, such as travel facilitation into Syria or Iraq.

The group not only adopts these social media platforms, but fully exploits their features and functions to ensure widespread distribution of its message. ISIL supporters on Twitter, for example, have used various tactics to expose its messaging—such as hijacking popular hashtags associated with pop culture figures or current events and using commercial applications to automate its tweets—to make the group a trending topic.

In addition to Twitter, ISIL and its supporters have used other social media sites such as YouTube, Instagram, Tumblr, and Ask.fm, to attempt to spread its content and recruit others to join its ranks. For example, ISIL foreign fighters use the microblogging service Tumblr to share photos, stories, and advice about traveling to Syria and Iraq, and also uses the site's anonymous "ask me anything" feature to interact directly with aspiring extremists.

ISIL supporters use their public social media accounts to document and glamorize their travel to Syria and combat experiences. Many of these fighters have provided encouragement and logistic advice for their followers online. Their outreach on Twitter, Facebook, and other platforms helps establish bona fides among aspiring fighters in an effort to attract other Westerners to the conflict.

As ISIL supporters congregate online, the group is presented with opportunities to recruit new members who are seeking friendships or a lifestyle change. In the early part of 2015, numerous ISIL statements from senior ISIL leaders have called for lone-offender attacks against the West, and recent attacks and arrests have highlighted how some in the United States are buying into ISIL's distorted messaging.

Moving forward into 2016, ISIL will continue to demonstrate innovation in integrating social media in almost every aspect of its operations.

The monitoring of violent extremist messaging is conducted only by agencies whose authorities allow such activity, and only when there is a connection to a type of terrorism that falls within the scope of that agency's mission. The agencies responsible for this activity are bound by charter and law to observe and protect the civil liberties and privacy of US citizens and persons.

<p><b>2007, Pakistan:</b> Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2002, Russia:</b> Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210</p> <p><b>1985, Italy &amp; Austria:</b> Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 16 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>
<p><b>1972, Thailand:</b> Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 17 Rabi' al-Awwal</p> <p><b>Islamic:</b> Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, 570 C.E. [approximate]; observed by Shia)</p>	<p><b>28</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Colombia:</b> Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush</p> <p><b>1992, Yemen:</b> Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests</p> <p><b>1975, US:</b> Bomb kills 11, wounds 74 at TWA baggage claim in LaGuardia Airport, New York City; no claim of responsibility, Croatian nationalists suspected</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 18 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>
<p><b>2013, Russia:</b> At least 34 killed in three attacks over past four days in Volgograd; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility in January on website linked to Imirat Kavkaz</p> <p><b>2000, Philippines:</b> Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 19 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>30</b></p>
<p><b>2000, West Bank:</b> Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by members of Force 17</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 20 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>31</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Egypt:</b> Attack on Coptic church in Alexandria kills 23, wounds almost 100; Army of Islam blamed but group denies responsibility</p> <p><b>2009, India:</b> Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible</p> <p><b>2008, Sudan:</b> Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 21 Rabi' al-Awwal, A.H. 1437</p> <p>New Year's Day, 2016</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>2008, Algeria:</b> Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 22 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Dr. Ibrahim 'Awwad Ibrahim 'Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai', Ibrahim 'Awad Ibrahim al-Badri al Samarrai, Abu Duaa', Dr. Ibrahim, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1971

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Samarra', Iraq

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**COMPLEXION:** Olive



Handout circulated by Iraqi Government

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## WANTED

Abu Du'a, also known as Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, is the senior leader of the terrorist organization Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Reflecting its greater regional ambitions, Al-Qa'ida in Iraq changed its name in 2013 to ISIL and stepped up its attacks across Syria and Iraq. ISIL attacks are calculated, coordinated, and part of a strategic campaign. Abu Du'a is in charge of overseeing all operations and is currently based in Syria.

Abu Du'a has taken personal credit for a series of terrorist attacks in Iraq since 2011 and claimed credit for the June 2013 operations against the Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad, the March 2013 suicide bombing assault on the Ministry of Justice, and other attacks against Iraqi Security Forces and Iraqi citizens going about their daily lives.

On 4 October 2011, Abu Du'a was designated a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224. He is also listed by the United Nations Security Council 1267/1989 al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee.

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## REWARD

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### Up to \$10 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

<b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Car-bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility	<b>SUNDAY</b>	23 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>3</b>
<b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	<b>MONDAY</b>	24 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>4</b>
<b>2003, Israel:</b> Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107 <b>1996, Gaza Strip:</b> HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone	<b>TUESDAY</b>	25 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>5</b>
<b>1963, Colombia:</b> National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	26 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>6</b>
<b>Christian:</b> Epiphany			
<b>2015, France:</b> Attack on <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> magazine office kills 12 in Paris; al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) claims responsibility on 14 January <b>2007, India:</b> Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b>	27 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>7</b>
<b>Christian:</b> Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)			
<b>1998, US:</b> Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings	<b>FRIDAY</b>	28 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>8</b>
<b>2015, France:</b> Four killed in attack on deli in Paris; ISIL claims responsibility on 3 February <b>2001, Colombia:</b> Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	<b>SATURDAY</b>	29 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>9</b>

## Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Hajji Iman, 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Mustafa Shaykhlar, Abu-Shuayb, Umar Muhammad Khalil Mustafa, Abdul Rahman Muhammad al-Bayati, Tahir Muhammad Khalil Mustafa al-Bayati, Abu Iman, Abu Ala, Abu Hasan, Abu Muhammad, Abu Zayna, Aliazra Ra'ad Ahmad

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1957

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**ALTERNATIVE DATE OF BIRTH:** 1959

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Mosul, Ninawa Province, Iraq

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**NATIONALITY:** Iraq

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### WANTED

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Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli is a senior Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) official who reintegrated himself into ISIL following his release from prison in early 2012 and traveled to Syria to work in a Syria-based ISIL network. Al-Qaduli joined al-Qa'ida in 2004 under the command of now deceased al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) leader Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi and served as al-Zarqawi's deputy and as the AQI amir (leader) of Mosul, Ninawa Province, Iraq.

On 14 May 2014, the US Department of the Treasury designated al-Qaduli as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of ISIL.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$7 Million

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***

<p><b>2013, Pakistan:</b> Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility</p> <p><b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 30 Rabi` al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>2010, India:</b> Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 1 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>11</b></p>
<p><b>2007, Greece:</b> Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported; Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2000, Turkey:</b> Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 2 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>12</b></p>
<p><b>1987, West Germany:</b> Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and with the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei was sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 3 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>13</b></p>
<p><b>2008, Afghanistan:</b> Attack on Serena Hotel in Kabul kills six, injures six others including American Thor David Hesla; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p><b>2004, Gaza Strip:</b> First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 4 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>
<p><b>2002, West Bank:</b> Palestinian militia leader Ra'ïd al-Karmi killed by bomb outside his home; Israel implicated</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 5 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>15</b></p>
<p><b>2013, Algeria:</b> Attack on gas facility near I-n-Amenas kills 39, including three Americans; Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2006, Afghanistan:</b> Twenty-two civilians killed, 27 wounded by suicide bomber on motorcycle in Spin Buldak; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 6 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>

# Abu Mohammed al-Adnani

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Taha Sobhi Falaha, Taha al-Banshi, Abu Mohammad al-Adnani, Abu Mohamed al-Adnani, Abu-Muhammad al-Adnani al-Shami, Yasser Khalaf Hussein Nazal al-Rawi, Jaber Taha Falah, Abu Baker al-Khatab, Abu Sadek al-Rawi

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1977

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Banash, Syria

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**NATIONALITY:** Syria

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**WANTED**

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Abu Mohammed al-Adnani, born Taha Sobhi Falaha in Syria, is the official spokesman for and a senior leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Al-Adnani is ISIL's main conduit for the dissemination of official messages, including ISIL's declaration of the creation of an Islamic Caliphate. Al-Adnani was one of the first foreign fighters to oppose Coalition forces in Iraq before becoming ISIL's spokesman.

On 18 August 2014, the US Department of State designated al-Adnani as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224.

**REWARD**

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**Up to \$5 Million**

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***



<p><b>1996, US:</b> Umar 'Abd al-Rahman (the "Blind Shaykh") sentenced to life in prison for his role in 1993 World Trade Center bombing</p> <p><b>1991, Iraq:</b> Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 7 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Iraq:</b> Suicide bomber kills 50, wounds 150, in attack on police applicants in Tikrit; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Iraq strongly suspected</p> <p><b>1982, Lebanon:</b> Malcolm Kerr, American University president, assassinated in Beirut; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 8 Rabi al-Thani</p> <p><b>US:</b> Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., observed</p>	<p><b>18</b></p>
<p><b>2007, Ethiopia:</b> Twenty-five killed in attack on community in Gunagado; Ogaden National Liberation Front believed responsible</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 9 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>
<p><b>2012, Nigeria:</b> Coordinated attacks in Kano kill more than 185; Boko Haram claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1981, Iran:</b> Remaining 52 US Embassy hostages seized in November 1979 released</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 10 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Kuwait:</b> Gunman ambushes vehicle near Camp Doha, killing one US contractor and wounding another</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 11 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>
<p><b>1999, France:</b> GIA ringleaders sentenced to eight years for terrorist acts; 84 others sentenced in mass trial</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 12 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Pakistan:</b> Extremists kidnap and later kill US journalist Daniel Pearl</p> <p><b>2001, Yemen:</b> Hijacking of Yemeni flight with 91 passengers, including US Ambassador; hijacker captured and passengers safely released</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 13 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>

## Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batirashvili

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### ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batyrashvili, Tarkhan Batirashvili, Omar Shishani, Umar Shishani, Omar al-Shishani, Abu Umar al-Shishani, Chechen Omar, Omar the Chechen, Omer the Chechen, Umar the Chechen, Abu Hudhayfah, Abu Umar

DATE OF BIRTH: 11 January 1986

ALTERNATIVE DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: Akhmeta, Village Birkiani, Georgia

CITIZENSHIP: Georgia



### WANTED

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Over the past several years, Syria-based Georgian national Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batirashvili, also known as Omar the Chechen, has held a number of top military positions within the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

As of mid-2014, Batirashvili was a senior ISIL commander and Shura Council member based in al-Raqqah, Syria. He was identified as the ISIL military commander in a public video distributed by the group in late June 2014. Batirashvili oversaw an ISIL prison facility in al-Tabqa, close to al-Raqqah, where ISIL possibly held foreign hostages. As of mid-2014, Batirashvili also coordinated closely with ISIL's financial section and had a base of operations for the terrorist organization in the Minbij, Syria, area.

In early June 2014, Batirashvili ordered ISIL members to travel from Syria to Iraq to retrieve vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. According to an official social media account for ISIL in the Syrian Hasakah Governorate at this time, Batirashvili issued an important communiqué ordering the general mobilization of all ISIL provinces to support the group's efforts in Mosul, Iraq, and to prepare for any emergencies.

Batirashvili pledged allegiance to ISIL and its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi (Abu Du'a), in mid-2013. In May 2013, he was

appointed northern commander for ISIL by al-Baghdadi, with authority over ISIL's military operations and ISIL's forces in northern Syria, specifically Aleppo, al-Raqqah, Latakia, and northern Idlib Provinces. As of late 2013, he was the ISIL amir (leader) for northern Syria and was located in and around Aleppo Province. He was also in charge of fighters from Chechnya and elsewhere in the Caucasus.

On 24 September 2014, the US Department of the Treasury designated Batirashvili as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of ISIL.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

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<p><b>2011, Russia:</b> Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imirat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February</p> <p><b>1987, Lebanon:</b> Jesse Turner, Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, and Mithileshwar Singh kidnapped in Beirut</p>	SUNDAY	14 Rabi al-Thani	24
<p><b>2011, US:</b> Ahmed Ghailani sentenced in civilian court in New York to life in prison for role in 7 August 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</p> <p><b>1993, US:</b> Aimal Kasi kills two, Frank Darling and Lansing Bennett, and wounds three others, Calvin Morgan, Nicholas Starr, and Stephen Williams, outside CIA headquarters in McLean, Virginia</p>	MONDAY	15 Rabi al-Thani	25
<p><b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Assailants kill 36 civilians in several villages; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda widely believed responsible</p>	TUESDAY	16 Rabi al-Thani	26
<p><b>2003, Afghanistan:</b> Armed militants attack UN convoy, kill two security officer escorts</p> <p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Fatah female suicide bomber kills one and wounds more than 150 in Jerusalem</p>	WEDNESDAY	17 Rabi al-Thani	27
<p><b>2008, Burundi:</b> Assailants kill three soldiers, then booby-trap bodies to target responders, in Kayanza; Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (Palipehutu-FNL) believed responsible</p> <p><b>1982, Italy:</b> Police rescue US Army Brigadier General James Dozier, kidnapped by Red Brigades on 17 December 1981</p>	THURSDAY	18 Rabi al-Thani	28
<p><b>2008, Pakistan:</b> Abu Layth al-Libi, al-Qa'ida senior military commander and spokesperson, killed</p> <p><b>2004, Israel:</b> Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bombs bus in Jerusalem, killing 11 and wounding 50</p>	FRIDAY	19 Rabi al-Thani	29
<p><b>2010, Afghanistan:</b> Female suicide bomber kills 14 civilians and 3 soldiers in Khar; no claim of responsibility</p>	SATURDAY	20 Rabi al-Thani	30



*Ayman al-Zawahiri*

Usama Bin Ladin formed al-Qa'ida in 1988 with Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, and declared its goal as the establishment of a pan-Islamic caliphate throughout the Muslim world. Toward this end, al-Qa'ida seeks to unite Muslims to fight the West, especially the United States, as a means of overthrowing Muslim regimes al-Qa'ida deems "apostate," expelling Western influence from Muslim countries, and defeating Israel. Al-Qa'ida issued a statement in February 1998 under the banner of "the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders" saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill US citizens—civilian and military—and their allies everywhere. The group merged with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (al-Jihad) in June 2001.

On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qa'ida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets—two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania—leaving nearly 3,000 people dead. Al-Qa'ida also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, which killed 17 US sailors and injured another 39, and conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing 224 people and injuring more than 5,000. Since 2002, al-Qa'ida and affiliated groups have conducted attacks worldwide, including in Europe, North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

In 2005, Ayman al-Zawahiri, then Bin Ladin's deputy, publicly claimed al-Qa'ida's involvement in the 7 July 2005 bus bombings in the United Kingdom. In 2006, British security services foiled an al-Qa'ida plot to detonate explosives on up to 10 transatlantic flights originating from London's Heathrow airport. During that time, the numbers of al-Qa'ida-affiliated groups increased. Following Bin Ladin's death in 2011, al-Qa'ida leaders moved quickly to name al-Zawahiri as his successor.

While al-Zawahiri leads a small but influential cadre of senior leaders widely called al-Qa'ida Core, the group's cohesiveness the past three years has diminished because of leadership losses from counterterrorism pressure in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the rise of other organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) that serve as an alternative for some disaffected extremists. The 2015 deaths of Nasir al-Wahishi and Abu Khalil al-Sudani, two of al-Qa'ida's most experienced top leaders, has hindered the organization's core functions.

Nonetheless, al-Qa'ida and its affiliates in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East remain a resilient organization committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. The group has advanced a number of unsuccessful plots in the past several years, including against the United States and Europe. This highlights al-Qa'ida's ability to continue some attack preparations while under sustained counterterrorism pressure and suggests it may be plotting additional attacks against the United States at home or overseas.

Looking ahead to 2016, al-Qa'ida could seek to reconstitute its remnants in Afghanistan and place greater emphasis on smaller attacks against soft targets. Al-Qa'ida continues to aspire to conduct large-scale attacks, however, and its historical ties to Afghanistan make the country an attractive operating area, especially if the group can leverage its longstanding relationships with Afghan insurgents who supported it in the years preceding 9/11.

<http://www.state.gov/jc/rls/crt/2014/239403.htm>

<p><b>2003, US:</b> Richard Reid, failed "shoe bomber" who attempted to bring down American Airlines flight 63 in December 2001, is sentenced to life in prison</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 21 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>31</b></p>
<p><b>2001, Netherlands:</b> Scottish court finds Libyan 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi guilty in Pan Am 103 bombing</p>		
<p><b>2013, Turkey:</b> Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy in Ankara, killing himself and a guard; DHKP/C claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 22 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>2011, US:</b> Colleen LaRose, also known as "Jihad Jane," pleads guilty to four terrorism-related charges</p>		
<p><b>2009, Iraq:</b> Female suicide bomber kills 46 Shia pilgrims in Baghdad</p>		
<p><b>2001, Ecuador:</b> US hostage Ron Sanders found shot to death</p>		
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Suicide bomber kills 25 police officers, wounds many more in Tarin Kot; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 23 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Syria &amp; Sudan:</b> Countries sign agreement on fighting terrorism in compliance with Arab Antiterrorism Convention</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 24 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Colombia:</b> Seventeen civilians stabbed to death near Barbacoas; FARC claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 25 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
	<p><b>Sri Lanka:</b> Independence Day</p>	
<p><b>2001, Algeria &amp; France:</b> Countries sign accord to cooperate in fighting terrorism</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 26 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p><b>2004, Russia:</b> Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 27 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>2000, UK:</b> Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February</p>		

# Ayman al-Zawahiri

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz, Dr. Ayman al Zawahiri

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 19 June 1951

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Egypt

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**SEX:** Male

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**HAIR:** Brown/Black

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**EYES:** Dark

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**NATIONALITY:** Egyptian

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## WANTED

Ayman al-Zawahiri is a physician and the founder of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. This organization opposes the secular Egyptian Government and seeks its overthrow through violent means. Al-Zawahiri is believed to have served as an advisor and doctor to Usama Bin Ladin. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. He has been indicted on the following charges: murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death.

Ayman al-Zawahiri, the now deceased Usama Bin Ladin, and others already in custody or deceased are believed to be responsible for the bombings of the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on 7 August 1998. The bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others. These terrorists are believed to be members of al-Qa'ida, an international terrorist network.

Al-Zawahiri was listed in the original annex to Executive Order 13224 on 23 September 2001.

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## REWARD

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### Up to \$25 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**

<p><b>1991, UK:</b> Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence wound three; PIRA responsible</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 28 Rabi al-Thani <b>7</b></p>
<p><b>2008, India:</b> Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 29 Rabi al-Thani <b>8</b> Chinese New Year (Year of the Monkey)</p>
<p><b>2009, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvamadu <b>2000, Turkey:</b> PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 1 Jumada al-Ula <b>9</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Teenage suicide bomber kills 27 soldiers in attack on military training center in Mardan; local member of TTP claims responsibility <b>2004, Iraq:</b> Unknown group bombs job applicants at police station, killing 55 and wounding 67</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 2 Jumada al-Ula <b>10</b> <b>Christian:</b> Ash Wednesday</p>
<p><b>2010, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Fifteen civilians kidnapped, seven later killed in Bisembe; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda believed responsible</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 3 Jumada al-Ula <b>11</b> <b>Iran:</b> Revolution Day</p>
<p><b>2008, Syria:</b> 'Imad Mughniyah, believed responsible for 18 April 1983 bombing of US Embassy in Beirut, killed by car-bomb in Damascus</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 4 Jumada al-Ula <b>12</b> <b>US:</b> Lincoln's Birthday</p>
<p><b>2000, Colombia:</b> FARC, ELN stage attacks, kill 12, kidnap 16</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 5 Jumada al-Ula <b>13</b></p>

# Yasin al-Suri

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

al-Suri, Yaseen al-Suri, Izz al-Din Abd al-Farid Khalil, Zayn al-Abadin

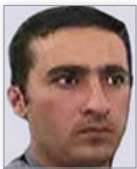
**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1982

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** al-Qamishli, Syria

**SEX:** Male

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Brown



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## WANTED

Ezedin Abdel Aziz Khalil, more commonly known as Yasin al-Suri, is a senior al-Qa'ida facilitator based in Iran. Yasin al-Suri was arrested by Iranian authorities in December 2011 after the announcement of the \$10 million Rewards for Justice offer, but he has resumed leadership of al-Qa'ida's Iran-based network.

As head al-Qa'ida facilitator in Iran, al-Suri is responsible for overseeing al-Qa'ida efforts to transfer experienced operatives and leaders from Pakistan to Syria, organizing and maintaining routes by which new recruits can travel to Syria via Turkey, and assisting in the movement of al-Qa'ida external operatives to the West.

Al-Suri moves money and recruits from across the Middle East into Iran, and then on to Pakistan, to support al-Qa'ida's senior leadership. Iranian authorities maintain a relationship with al-Suri and have permitted him to operate within Iran's borders since 2005.

Al-Suri facilitates the movement of recruits for al-Qa'ida from the Gulf to Pakistan and Afghanistan via Iran. He is also an important fundraiser for al-Qa'ida and has collected money from donors and fundraisers throughout the Gulf. Al-Suri funnels significant funds via Iran for onward passage

to al-Qa'ida's leadership in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Working with the Iranian government, al-Suri arranges the release of al-Qa'ida personnel from Iranian prisons. When al-Qa'ida operatives are released, the Iranian government transfers them to al-Suri, who then facilitates their travel to Pakistan.

On 28 July 2011, the US Department of the Treasury designated al-Suri as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of al-Qa'ida.

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## REWARD

### Up to \$10 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **[info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net)**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**



<p><b>2011, Bahrain:</b> Political unrest spawns creation of 14 February Youth Coalition, later suspected of involvement in firebomb and other attacks against Western interests</p> <p><b>2005, Lebanon:</b> Former Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri is assassinated by car-bomb in Beirut; UN investigation in October finds Syria responsible</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 6 Jumada al-Ula</p> <p>Valentine's Day</p>	14
<p><b>1999, Turkey:</b> PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan arrested and returned to Turkey; arrest sparks Kurdish protests across Europe</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 7 Jumada al-Ula</p> <p><b>US:</b> Washington's Birthday observed</p>	15
<p><b>2013, Pakistan:</b> Bomb kills 84, wounds 190 in Hazara, near Quetta; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1992, Lebanon:</b> Hizballah General Secretary Abbas Musawi killed in helicopter ambush</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 8 Jumada al-Ula</p>	16
<p><b>2008, Afghanistan:</b> More than 100 killed, many more wounded in suicide bombing in Kandahar; Taliban believed responsible</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 9 Jumada al-Ula</p>	17
<p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Policeman killed by suicide bomber; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 10 Jumada al-Ula</p>	18
<p><b>2001, UK:</b> Terrorism Act 2000 enacted</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 11 Jumada al-Ula</p>	19
<p><b>2003, Saudi Arabia:</b> Gunman ambushes car at stoplight, killing UK citizen; Yemen-born naturalized Saudi later arrested</p> <p><b>1998, Japan:</b> Japanese Red Army member Tsutomu Shiroasaki sentenced to 30 years for attack on US Embassy in Indonesia</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 12 Jumada al-Ula</p>	20

## Saif al-Adel

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani

**DATES OF BIRTH USED:** 11 April 1963;  
11 April 1960

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Egypt

**HAIR:** Dark

**EYES:** Dark

**CITIZENSHIP:** Egyptian

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### WANTED

Saif al-Adel is believed to be a high-ranking member of the al-Qa'ida organization. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, which killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others. He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to kill United States nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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<p><b>2004, Uganda:</b> Lord's Resistance Army attacks refugee camp in northern region, killing 239 and wounding 60</p> <p><b>1970, Israel:</b> PFLP-GC bombing of Swissair jet kills 47</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 13 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>
<p><b>2010, US:</b> Najibullah Zazi pleads guilty to charges of conspiring to bomb New York City subway system</p> <p><b>2006, Iraq:</b> Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra' triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1969, Syria:</b> Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 14 Jumada al-Ula</p> <p><b>US:</b> Washington's birthday</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Colombia:</b> Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors, Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell, kidnapped by FARC</p> <p><b>1998, Worldwide:</b> Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida issue fatwa urging the murder of Americans wherever they are found</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 15 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Sudan:</b> Sixteen military, 21 civilians killed in attack in Malakal; no claim of responsibility but Sudan People's Liberation Army widely suspected</p> <p><b>2009, Somalia:</b> Seventeen civilians killed, up to 90 more injured in fighting after attacks in Tarabunka and other locations; Islamic Party claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 16 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>1996, Israel:</b> HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80</p> <p><b>1994, Israel:</b> Settler Baruch Goldstein kills 39 Arab worshipers, wounds another 125, at Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron</p> <p><b>1991, Iraq:</b> Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 17 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>
<p><b>2010, Afghanistan:</b> Taliban attack Kabul guesthouses frequented by foreigners; 17 killed, 30 wounded in bombings and subsequent gunfire</p> <p><b>1993, US:</b> World Trade Center bombed, six killed and 1,000 wounded</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 18 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>
<p><b>2007, Afghanistan:</b> Suicide attack on Bagram Air Base during visit by Vice President Cheney kills 23 and wounds 20</p> <p><b>1980, Colombia:</b> M-19 seizes Dominican Embassy, holds 20 ambassadors and 65 others hostage; last hostage released 21 April</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 19 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>

## Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abd al-Aziz al-Masri, Hasan 'Umar Ibrahim Ali Saleem Abu Salsbil, Abu Salsabil Hassan Omar, Hasan 'Umar Zizo

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 18 April 1966

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Bani Suwayf, Egypt

**EYES:** Dark

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### WANTED

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri is an al-Qa'ida member and an explosives and chemical weapons expert. He is a member of the al-Qa'ida Shura council and is a close associate of al-Qa'ida leaders Saif al-Adel and Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Prior to joining al-Qa'ida, al-Bakri was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad terrorist group, under the direction of Ayman al-Zawahiri. He served as an instructor in al-Qa'ida's camps in Afghanistan, providing terrorist recruits with training in the use of explosives and chemical weapons. Al-Bakri also unsuccessfully attempted to hijack a Pakistani Air passenger flight in December 2000. It is likely that he continues to train al-Qa'ida terrorists and other extremists.

On 9 November 2005, the US Department of the Treasury designated al-Bakri as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of al-Qa'ida.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***

**2005, Iraq:** Two vehicle-bomb attacks kill more than 160 Iraqis; al-Zarqawi group claims responsibility

**1985, UK:** PIRA kills nine police officers in mortar attack

SUNDAY

20 Jumada al-Ula

28

**2008, Pakistan:** Forty killed, 50 injured in suicide IED attack in Mingaora, North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa); no claim of responsibility

MONDAY

21 Jumada al-Ula

29

**2003, Pakistan:** Khalid Shaykh Muhammad is arrested; planned 9/11 attacks in US

**2001, UK:** 21 groups banned under new terrorism law; LTTE office first to be closed

TUESDAY

22 Jumada al-Ula

1

**2004, Pakistan:** Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 44 and wounding 120

**1974, Sudan:** US ambassador Cleo A. Noel, Jr., and deputy chief of mission George C. Moore assassinated by Black September after attack on Saudi Embassy in Khartoum the previous day

WEDNESDAY

23 Jumada al-Ula

2

**2009, Pakistan:** Six security personnel killed in attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore; no claim of responsibility

**2007, Algeria:** AQIM bombs convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five

**2003, Philippines:** MILF explodes bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21 including one US citizen, and wounding 146 others

THURSDAY

24 Jumada al-Ula

3

**1999, Turkey:** Suspected PKK suicide bomber kills three in Batman

FRIDAY

25 Jumada al-Ula

4

**2003, Israel:** HAMAS suicide bomber explodes bomb aboard bus, killing 15, including one US citizen, and wounding 40 others

**2002, Israel:** Bomb explodes inside Arab schoolyard in Jerusalem, wounding eight; Avengers of the Infants claims responsibility

**1998, Sri Lanka:** Bus bomb kills 37 and wounds more than 250; LTTE blamed

SATURDAY

26 Jumada al-Ula

5

## Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)



Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula is a Sunni extremist group based in Yemen that has orchestrated numerous high-profile terrorist attacks. AQAP emerged in January 2009 following the unification of Yemeni and Saudi terrorist elements, signaling the group's intent to serve as a hub for regional terrorism in the Arabian Peninsula. AQAP was preceded by al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY), comprised of several al-Qa'ida veterans who escaped from a Sanaa prison. AQAP's original leadership was composed of the group's now-deceased amir Nasir al-Wahishi; now-deceased deputy amir Sa'id al-Shahri; and Wahishi's successor as amir, Qasim al-Rimi. Dual US-Yemeni citizen Anwar al-Aulaqi, who had a worldwide following as a radical ideologue and propagandist, was the most prominent member of AQAP; he was killed in an explosion in September 2011. Throughout 2015, AQAP has sustained rapid and cumulative losses to its leadership ranks, including the death of Nasir al-Wahishi. Shortly after Wahishi's death, AQAP released a video naming the group's long-time operational commander Qasim al-Rimi as Wahishi's successor.

The group has targeted local, US, and Western interests in the Arabian Peninsula, as well as abroad. One of the most notable of these

operations occurred when AQAP dispatched Nigerian-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on 25 December 2009—the first attack inside the United States by an al-Qa'ida affiliate since 11 September 2001. That was followed by an attempt to send explosive-laden packages to the United States on 27 October 2010. In January 2015, two French nationals attacked the *Charlie Hebdo* magazine's Paris office, an operation one of the attackers claimed Anwar al-Aulaqi funded. A week after the attack, AQAP released a video on Twitter claiming that the group chose the target and financed the operation. AQAP has also sought to expand its media presence by launching the English-language publication, *Inspire* magazine, in 2010.

AQAP has also undertaken a number of attacks targeting the Yemeni Government, including a complex attack in December 2013 against Yemen's Ministry of Defense that killed at least 52 people; and in February 2014 the group freed over two dozen prisoners from Sanaa's central prison. Since the Huthi rise to power in early 2015, AQAP elements have prioritized combating Huthi expansion and regularly engage in attacks and skirmishes with the growing Huthi presence. AQAP also has formed a stronghold in Mukalla, Hadramawt Governorate, where it has freed prisoners, robbed banks, and taken over government facilities.

AQAP was designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 19 January 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

<p><b>2008, Israel:</b> Eight students killed in attack on yeshiva in Jerusalem; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Suicide bombers detonate themselves in a crowd of Shia pilgrims in Al Hillah, killing 120 pilgrims and wounding 190</p> <p><b>1999, Venezuela:</b> Bodies of three US peace activists found; FARC responsible</p>	<b>SUNDAY</b>	27 Jumada al-Ula	<b>6</b>
<p><b>1999, Bangladesh:</b> Two bombs kill 10 and wound 75 at political meeting; Harakat-ul-Jihad backed by Bin Ladin suspected</p> <p><b>1973, US:</b> Vehicle bombs defused at El Al terminal at Kennedy Airport, the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, and the Israel Discount Bank in New York City; member of Black September arrested in 1991, sentenced to 30 years in prison</p>	<b>MONDAY</b>	28 Jumada al-Ula	<b>7</b>
<p><b>2010, Pakistan:</b> Car-bomb kills 13, wounds 90 in attack on security forces building in Lahore; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1995, Pakistan:</b> Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi</p>	<b>TUESDAY</b>	29 Jumada al-Ula	<b>8</b>
<p><b>Worldwide:</b> International Women's Day</p>			
<p><b>2004, Turkey:</b> Two suicide bombers in Istanbul kill two, wound six; Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Suicide bomb kills 11 and wounds 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1977, US:</b> Group of Hanafi Muslims seizes three buildings in Washington, DC; siege ends two days later with 149 hostages released, journalist and police officer killed</p>	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	30 Jumada al-Ula	<b>9</b>
<p><b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE conducts suicide motorcade ambush; 29 killed, 70 wounded</p>	<b>THURSDAY</b>	1 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>10</b>
<p><b>2004, Spain:</b> Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility for four bombs on Madrid trains, killing 198, wounding 600</p> <p><b>1999, Colombia:</b> FARC founders Miguel Pascua and Commandante Oscar killed during raid in Cali</p>	<b>FRIDAY</b>	2 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>11</b>
<p><b>2011, Israel:</b> Family of five settlers in West Bank stabbed to death while in bed; no claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>2010, Pakistan:</b> Two suicide bombings targeting army convoy kill more than 40, wound 100, in Lahore; no immediate claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>1999, Colombia:</b> FARC leader Vladimir Gonzales Obregon killed by Army</p> <p><b>1993, India:</b> Bomb attacks leave 250 dead, 700 wounded; Pakistan denies responsibility</p>	<b>SATURDAY</b>	3 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>12</b>

## Qasim al-Rimi

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Qasim al-Raymi, Qassim al-Raimi, Qassim al-Raymi, Qassem al-Remi, Qasim al-Rami

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 5 June 1978

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**NATIONALITY:** Yemen

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### WANTED

Qasim al-Rimi is al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula's (AQAP) senior military commander. Al-Rimi has played a key role in reviving the regional node of al-Qa'ida. In 2007, he and AQAP Emir Nasir al-Wahishi announced the emergence of al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY) — AQAP's predecessor group. In addition to his activities as AQAP's senior military commander, al-Rimi has played an important role in recruiting the current generation of militants making up the Yemen-based AQAP.

On 11 May 2010, the US Department of State designated al-Rimi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of AQAP.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***



<b>1999, Turkey:</b> Bombing at shopping center kills three and wounds six; Revenge Falcons of Apo claims responsibility	<b>SUNDAY</b> 4 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>13</b>
<b>2004, Israel:</b> Near-simultaneous attacks by two suicide bombers kill 10, wound 18 in Ashdod port; HAMAS and al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claim responsibility	<b>MONDAY</b> 5 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>14</b>
<b>2001, Turkey:</b> Russian plane hijacked; 45 of 174 hostages freed or escape. Two hostages and one hijacker killed, remaining hostages released	<b>TUESDAY</b> 6 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>15</b>
<b>1985, Lebanon:</b> US journalist Terry Anderson kidnapped <b>1984, Lebanon:</b> US official William Buckley seized, later killed by Hizballah	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 7 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>16</b>
<b>1992, Argentina:</b> Car-bomb destroys Israeli Embassy, killing 28 and wounding 220; Lebanese Hizballah claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b> 8 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>Christian:</b> St. Patrick's Day	<b>17</b>
	<b>FRIDAY</b> 9 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>18</b>
<b>2011, Israel:</b> HAMAS fires 50 mortars from Gaza Strip, injuring several in first such attack in two years; group's militant wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility <b>2007, Afghanistan:</b> Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy convoy, wounding two officials and one Afghan child; Taliban claim responsibility	<b>SATURDAY</b> 10 Jumada al-Akhirah	<b>19</b>

## Ibrahim Hassan Tali al-Asiri

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Ibrahim Hassan Tali Assiri,  
Ibrahim Hasan Tali'a 'Asiri,  
Ibrahim Hasan Tali al-'Asiri,  
Ibrahim al-'Asiri, Ibrahim  
Hassan al Asiri

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 18 April 1982

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**ALTERNATIVE DATE OF BIRTH:** 19 April  
1982

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Riyadh, Saudi  
Arabia

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**NATIONALITY:** Saudi Arabia

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### WANTED

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Ibrahim Hassan Tali al-Asiri is an al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operative and serves as the terrorist organization's primary bomb maker. Before joining AQAP, al-Asiri was part of an al-Qa'ida affiliated terrorist cell in Saudi Arabia and was involved in planned bombings of oil facilities in the Kingdom.

Al-Asiri gained particular notoriety for the recruitment of his younger brother as a suicide bomber in a failed assassination attempt of Saudi Prince Muhammad bin Nayif. Although the assassination attempt failed, the brutality, novelty, and sophistication of the plot is illustrative of the threat posed by al-Asiri. Al-Asiri is credited with designing the remotely detonated device, which contained one pound of explosives concealed inside his brother's body.

Al-Asiri is currently wanted by the Government of Saudi Arabia. In addition, Interpol has published an Orange Notice warning the public about the threat posed by him.

On 24 March 2011, the US Department of State designated al-Asiri as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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**2015, Yemen:** Suicide bombers attack four Shia mosques in Sanaa, killing 140 and wounding more than 350; ISIL claims responsibility  
**2002, Israel:** Suicide bomb detonates on bus, killing seven and wounding 30; Islamic Jihad responsible  
**1995, Japan:** Sarin attack kills 12 and sickens 5,000; Aum Shinrikyo responsible

**SUNDAY** 11 Jumada al-Akhirah **20**  
**Christian:** Palm Sunday  
**Tunisia:** Independence Day

**2002, Israel:** Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber detonates bomb in crowd of shoppers in Jerusalem; three killed, 86 wounded

**MONDAY** 12 Jumada al-Akhirah **21**  
**Iran and Afghanistan:** Nowruz (Persian New Year)

**2001, Russia:** Aleksandr Suslikov sentenced to six years for US Embassy bombing attempt in Moscow  
**1945, Egypt:** Arab League founded

**TUESDAY** 13 Jumada al-Akhirah **22**

**2011, Israel:** Bomb near Jerusalem's central bus station kills one, wounds 40; no immediate claim of responsibility  
**1998, Algeria:** Seven GIA extremists sentenced to death for assassinating Archbishop of Oran

**WEDNESDAY** 14 Jumada al-Akhirah **23**  
**Pakistan:** Pakistan Day

**2003, India:** Armed militants dressed in military uniforms kill 24

**THURSDAY** 15 Jumada al-Akhirah **24**  
**Jewish:** Purim (Feast of Lots)

**2009, Afghanistan:** Bomb kills 10 civilians, wounds several others in Sabari; no claim of responsibility

**FRIDAY** 16 Jumada al-Akhirah **25**  
**Christian:** Good Friday

**2014, US:** Sulayman Bu Gayth, al-Qa'ida spokesman and close associate of Usama Bin Ladin, convicted in New York on terrorism and conspiracy charges  
**1978, Egypt & Israel:** Countries ratify Camp David accords

**SATURDAY** 17 Jumada al-Akhirah **26**

## Ibrahim al-Banna

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DATE OF BIRTH: 1965

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

### WANTED

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Ibrahim al-Banna is a member of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula's (AQAP) leadership and has served as the group's chief of security. Al-Banna was a founding member of AQAP and has provided military and security guidance to AQAP leadership.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**

## Jalal Bala'idi

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### WANTED

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Since at least late 2012, Jalal Bala'idi has been serving as an al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) regional amir, responsible for multiple governorates.

In 2013, Bala'idi was involved in planning attacks on Western diplomatic officials and facilities in Sanaa using explosives. AQAP had surveilled diplomatic personnel in preparation for the attacks.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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<p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> At least 50 worshipers killed and 100 wounded as suicide bomber strikes mosque in Jamrud, near Afghan border; no claim of responsibility but Taliban suspected</p> <p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tall `Afar, killing 152 and wounding 347</p> <p><b>2002, Israel:</b> 29 people killed and 140 wounded by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2001, Algeria:</b> Abdelmajid Dahoumane arrested for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 18 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>27</b></p> <p>Christian: Easter</p>
<p><b>2007, Greece:</b> Grenade attack damages vehicles in Thessaloniki but causes no injuries; anarchists believed responsible</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 19 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>28</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Authorities announce arrest of Umar Patek, wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200</p> <p><b>2010, Russia:</b> Almost 40 killed, 60 wounded as female suicide bombers attack two Metro stations in Moscow; on 31 March, Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov claims responsibility for the attacks</p> <p><b>1998, West Bank:</b> HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 20 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>29</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Eight security personnel killed in attack on police academy near Lahore; second major attack on security forces within month</p> <p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Suicide bombing kills one and wounds 30 in Tel Aviv; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 21 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>30</b></p> <p><b>Palestinian:</b> Land Day (Yawm al-Ard), commemoration of death of six people killed during protest of Israeli seizure of land in 1976</p>
<p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Suicide bomber strikes restaurant in Haifa, killing 15 people and wounding more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 22 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>31</b></p> <p><b>Islamic:</b> Beginning of "Battle of the Trench;" Muhammad's forces break two-week siege by numerically superior tribes (Western date, 627 C.E.)</p>
<p><b>1970, El Salvador:</b> Popular Forces of Liberation formed</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 23 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>1</b></p>
<p><b>2015, Kenya:</b> At least 147 killed in attack on Garissa University; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2003, Philippines:</b> JI explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and wounding 55</p> <p><b>1986, Greece:</b> Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Arab Revolutionary Cells claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 24 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>2</b></p>

# Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 22 July 1960, 23 October 1960, or 23 October 1963

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

**HEIGHT:** Approximately 5'5" (165 cm)

**WEIGHT:** Approximately 175 lbs (79 kg)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Black

**COMPLEXION:** Olive



FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

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## WANTED

Jamal al-Badawi is wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen. This attack resulted in the deaths of 17 American sailors. He has been indicted on the following charges: murder and conspiracy to murder US nationals and US military personnel; conspiracy to use and using weapons of mass destruction, damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities; and providing material support to terrorist organizations.

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## REWARD

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### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**

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<p><b>2013, Afghanistan:</b> Thirty-four civilians, 10 security personnel killed as Taliban forces storm courthouse in Farah</p> <p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Suicide bombers attack Sufi shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan, killing 50 and wounding more than 100; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1982, France:</b> Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades assassinate Israeli Embassy political secretary</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 25 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>3</b></p>
<p><b>1986, West Germany:</b> La Belle disco in West Berlin bombed, killing three and wounding 200; Libyan operatives responsible</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 26 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>4</b></p>
<p><b>1988, Algeria:</b> Hizballah hijacks Kuwait Airways flight from Thailand, killing two passengers; standoff ends 16 days later with remaining hostages released</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 27 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>5</b></p>
<p><b>2001, US:</b> Algerian Ahmed Ressay convicted for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 28 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>6</b></p>
<p><b>1998, Greece:</b> Rocket attack damages Citibank building and others; 17 November claims responsibility on 9 April 2001</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 29 Jumada al-Akhirah <b>7</b></p>
<p><b>2004, India:</b> Nine civilians killed, 50 wounded when bomb explodes at election rally in Uri; Save Kashmir Movement claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 1 Rajab <b>8</b></p>
<p><b>2009, West Bank:</b> Twelve civilians wounded in attack on Palestinian community in Bayt Safafa; no claim of responsibility but Israeli settlers believed responsible</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 2 Rajab <b>9</b></p> <p><b>Tunisia:</b> Martyrs Day</p>

# Abdullah al-Rimi

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Awaiss, Owaiss, Uwayss,  
Zubayr al-Rimi (possible),  
Abdallah Ahmad Salid al-Rimi,  
Abdallah Ahmad Saleh Ahmad  
al-Rimi

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1974

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Ta'iz, Yemen

**COMPLEXION:** Olive

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Black

**CITIZENSHIP:** Yemen

**LANGUAGE:** Arabic



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## WANTED

Abdullah Al-Rimi is wanted for questioning in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, in which 17 American sailors were killed. Al-Rimi may be residing in Yemen.

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## FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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[www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)



<b>2002, Israel:</b> HAMAS suicide bomber kills eight, wounds 22 in bus attack	<b>SUNDAY</b> 3 Rajab	<b>10</b>
<b>1968, Syria:</b> Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command founded	<b>MONDAY</b> 4 Rajab	<b>11</b>
<b>2002, Israel:</b> Suicide bomber kills six, wounds 104 in Jerusalem; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade responsible	<b>TUESDAY</b> 5 Rajab	<b>12</b>
<b>2006, Chad:</b> Eighty civilians killed in two attacks in and near Jawara; no claim of responsibility but Janjaweed Militia widely believed responsible	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 6 Rajab	<b>13</b>
<b>2014, Nigeria:</b> More than 250 schoolgirls kidnapped in Boko Haram attack in Chibok; group's leader, Abubakar Shekau, claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b> 7 Rajab	<b>14</b>
<b>2013, Bahrain:</b> Several devices explode in and around Manama; members of 14 February Youth Coalition claim responsibility on social media sites		
<b>1986, Libya:</b> US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for La Belle disco bombing on 4 April		
<b>2013, US:</b> Three killed, 264 wounded when bombs explode at Boston Marathon; Djokhar Tsarnaev arrested, Tamerlan Tsarnaev killed in manhunt	<b>FRIDAY</b> 8 Rajab	<b>15</b>
<b>2011, Indonesia:</b> Twenty-eight wounded in Jakarta in country's first suicide bombing inside a mosque; no claim of responsibility		
<b>1986, Sudan:</b> US Embassy communicator shot and wounded in Khartoum		
<b>2012, Afghanistan:</b> Near-simultaneous attacks against Western facilities and government buildings in Kabul end after 18 hours of fighting; Taliban claim responsibility	<b>SATURDAY</b> 9 Rajab	<b>16</b>
<b>2010, Pakistan:</b> Twelve killed, 40 wounded as suicide bomber fires on people in Quetta hospital before detonating device; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility		

# Jaber A. Elbaneh



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 9 September 1966

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Yemen

**HAIR:** Brown

**EYES:** Brown

**HEIGHT:** 5'8" (173 cm)

**OCCUPATION:** Salesman, Taxi Driver



FBI, 2008



FBI, 2008

## WANTED

Jaber A. Elbaneh is wanted in connection with a federal criminal complaint unsealed on 21 May 21 2003, in the Western District of New York, Buffalo, New York. He is charged with providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiring to provide material support specifically to al-Qa'ida.

Elbaneh is believed to have fled the United States and is still thought to be outside the country.

## REWARD

### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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<b>2004, Gaza Strip:</b> Israelis kill HAMAS Gaza Strip leader Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rantisi	<b>SUNDAY</b> 10 Rajab	<b>17</b>
<b>2010, Iraq:</b> Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi, leaders of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid in Baghdad <b>1983, Lebanon:</b> Car-bomb explodes in front of US Embassy, killing 63 and wounding over 100; Hizballah responsible	<b>MONDAY</b> 11 Rajab	<b>18</b>
<b>1995, US:</b> Truck bomb explodes at Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 and wounding hundreds; Timothy McVeigh found guilty and executed 11 June 2001	<b>TUESDAY</b> 12 Rajab	<b>19</b>
<b>1998, Germany:</b> Red Army Faction announces dissolution	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 13 Rajab	<b>20</b>  <b>Islamic:</b> Birthday of 'Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad (Islamic calendar; approx. 598 C.E., 24 A.H.)
<b>2004, Iraq:</b> Suicide attackers detonate five car-bombs in Al Basrah, killing 73 and wounding 20 <b>2004, Saudi Arabia:</b> Terrorist car-bombs Riyadh police headquarters, killing 10 and wounding 125	<b>THURSDAY</b> 14 Rajab	<b>21</b>
<b>1997, Peru:</b> Four-month hostage situation at Japanese Ambassador's residence ends with 17 dead, 71 freed; MRTA responsible	<b>FRIDAY</b> 15 Rajab	<b>22</b>  <b>Israel:</b> Memorial Day (Yom Ha'zikaron)
<b>2010, US:</b> Zarein Ahmedzay pleads guilty to conspiracy charges associated with Najibullah Zazi's plan to attack New York City subway system <b>2010, Iraq:</b> Multiple blasts targeting Shia mosques in Baghdad kill 69, wound more than 100; Iraqi officials blame al-Qa'ida <b>2000, Philippines:</b> ASG kidnaps 21, including 10 foreign tourists	<b>SATURDAY</b> 16 Rajab	<b>23</b>  <b>Jewish:</b> Passover (lasts one week)

## Al-Nusrah Front



Al-Nusrah Front is one of the most capable al-Qa'ida-affiliated groups operating in Syria during the ongoing conflict. The group in January 2012

announced its intention to overthrow Syrian President Bashar al-Asad's regime, and since then has mounted hundreds of insurgent-style and suicide attacks against regime and security service targets across the country. The group is committed not only to ousting the regime, but also seeks to expand its reach regionally and globally. Initially, al-Nusrah Front did not publicize its links to al-Qa'ida in Iraq or Pakistan.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) played a significant role in founding the group. ISIL predecessor organizations used Syria as a facilitation hub and transformed this facilitation and logistics network into an organization capable of conducting sophisticated explosives and firearms attacks. ISIL leaders since the beginning of al-Nusrah Front's participation in the conflict provided their facilitation hub with personnel and resources, including money and weapons.

During 2013, al-Nusrah Front and ISIL were consumed by a public rift stemming from ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's April 2013 statement announcing the creation of ISIL and claiming the merger of both groups. Al-Nusrah Front and ISIL have strategies for Syria, and a public merger between them probably would have undermined al-Nusrah Front's autonomy in the country. In April 2013, al-Nusrah Front's leader, Abu Muhammad al-Jawlani, pledged allegiance to al-Qa'ida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri.

During early 2014, the rift between al-Nusrah Front and ISIL—in which ISIL has openly accused al-Qa'ida senior leaders of deviating from what it perceives as the correct militant path—has taken place not just on the ground but in social media as well. Al-Nusrah Front's leaders probably have learned lessons from members' previous experiences in Iraq and have sought to win over the Syrian populace by providing parts of the country with humanitarian assistance and basic civil services. Several Syria-based armed opposition groups cooperate and fight alongside Sunni extremist groups, including al-Nusrah Front, and are dependent upon them for expertise, training, and weapons. Al-Nusrah Front has managed to seize territory, including military bases and infrastructure in northern Syria.

The group's cadre is predominately composed of Syrian nationals many of whom are veterans of previous conflicts, including the Iraq war. Thousands of fighters from around the world have traveled to Syria since early 2012 to support oppositionist groups, and some fighters aspire to connect with al-Nusrah Front and other extremist groups. Several Westerners have joined al-Nusrah Front, including a few who have died in suicide operations. Western government officials have raised concerns that capable individuals with extremist contacts and battlefield experience could return to their home countries to commit violent acts. An al-Nusrah Front attack in May 2014—the first known suicide bombing by an American in Syria—targeted regime personnel, highlighting the involvement of US persons in the conflict.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

**2003, Colombia:** Landmine kills one US Marine and wounds five others; FARC believed responsible **SUNDAY** 17 Rajab **24**

**2008, Sri Lanka:** Parcel bomb explodes on commuter bus in Piliyandala, killing 26 and wounding 64; LTTE blamed **MONDAY** 18 Rajab **25**  
**2003, India:** Bomb explodes at courthouse, killing three and wounding 34 **Egypt:** Sinai Liberation Day

**2001, Colombia:** Government withdraws troops and allows ELN to claim territory **TUESDAY** 19 Rajab **26**

**1999, Greece:** Anti-NATO bombing in hotel kills one and wounds one; Revolutionary Cells responsible **WEDNESDAY** 20 Rajab **27**

**2011, Morocco:** Bomb kills 15 in Marrakech cafe frequented by Westerners in first major attack in country since May 2003; government blames AQIM but group denies responsibility **THURSDAY** 21 Rajab **28**  
**2007, Iraq:** Suicide bomber kills 70 civilians, wounds 170 more, in attack on Imam Abbas shrine (Shia); no claim of responsibility

**2009, Iraq:** Two car-bomb attacks in Baghdad kill 50 civilians, wound 75 more; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible **FRIDAY** 22 Rajab **29**  
**Jewish:** Passover (7th day; in Israel, Passover ends at sundown but next evening in the rest of the world)

**2003, Israel:** Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber attacks Tel Aviv pub, killing three and wounding 64, including one US citizen **SATURDAY** 23 Rajab **30**  
**2000, Colombia:** FARC launches Movement for New Colombia

## Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)



Abdelmalik  
Droukdal

Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb is an Algeria-based Sunni Muslim extremist group. It originally formed in 1998 as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), a faction of the Armed Islamic Group, which was the largest and most active terrorist

group in Algeria. The GSPC was renamed in January 2007 after the group officially joined al-Qa'ida in September 2006. The group had close to 30,000 members at its height, but the Algerian Government's counterterrorism efforts have reduced GSPC's ranks to fewer than 1,000.

AQIM historically has operated primarily in the northern coastal areas of Algeria and in parts of the desert regions of southern Algeria and the Sahel, but in recent years has focused on expanding into Libya and Tunisia. AQIM employs conventional terrorist tactics, including guerrilla-style ambushes, and mortar, rocket, and IED attacks. The group's principal sources of revenue include extortion, kidnapping for ransom, and donations. In June of 2009, the group publicly claimed responsibility for killing US citizen Christopher Leggett in Mauritania because of his missionary activities. In 2011, a Mauritanian court sentenced a suspected AQIM

member to death and two others to prison for the American's murder.

AQIM since 2010 has failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years. Multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July 2010 against an AQIM camp—resulted in the death of some AQIM members and possibly disrupted some AQIM activity. In 2011, however, AQIM killed two French hostages during an attempted rescue operation, and in 2013 killed one French hostage in retaliation for France's military intervention in Mali. AQIM continues to hold one South African and one Swedish hostage who were abducted in 2011, and in June 2015 released an English language video of the two.

In 2012, AQIM took advantage of political chaos in northern Mali, working with local Tuareg national elements to take control of major cities, including Kidal, Gao, and Timbuktu. The Islamic militant group Ansar al-Din was formed to support the creation of an Islamic state in Mali ruled by sharia.

In 2013 AQIM suffered setbacks in northern Mali following the French-led military intervention in the region, which caused them to lose control of the major cities there and resulted in the deaths of a number of key personnel. As of 2015, however, AQIM was regrouping in parts of northern Mali and conducted a number of attacks on UN forces in the region.

Since 2011, dissident groups of AQIM members broke away to form MUJAO (Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa) and al-Mulathamun Battalion and its subordinate unit al-Muwaqi'un Bil-Dima ("Those Who Sign With Blood") led by former AQIM battalion leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar. In August 2013 these groups merged to form al-Murabitun and officially formalized the groups' ties; their stated goals are to "unite all Muslims from the Nile to the Atlantic in jihad against Westerners" and to curb French influence in the region. In 2014 and 2015 additional AQIM members split from the organization to join groups affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

<p><b>2010, US:</b> Faisal Shahzad's vehicle bomb fails to detonate in Times Square, New York City, as alert street vendor notifies police of smoking vehicle; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claims responsibility for the attempted attack</p> <p><b>1993, Sri Lanka:</b> Suicide bomber kills President Premadasa during May Day celebration</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 24 Rajab</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>International:</b> Labor Day</p>		
<p><b>2012, Afghanistan:</b> Seven killed in separate attacks in Kabul two hours after US President departs; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Usama Bin Ladin, leader of al-Qa'ida and responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States that killed nearly 3,000 people, is killed by US forces in Abbottabad</p> <p><b>2008, Yemen:</b> Car-bomb attack at mosque in Sa'dah kills 18, wounds 45; Huthi rebels reject government's charge of responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 25 Rajab</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>2010, US:</b> Faisal Shahzad arrested for role in 1 May attempted vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City</p> <p><b>2006, US:</b> Zacarias Moussaoui sentenced to life in prison for aiding the 9/11 attacks</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 26 Rajab</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>2005, Iraq:</b> Suicide bomber kills 69, wounds 110 in Erbil; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 27 Rajab</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>Islamic:</b> Laylat al-Mi'raj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven; approx 621 C.E.)</p>		
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Separate attacks in Bala Buluk, Hukumati, and Muta Khan kill 12 policemen and civilians; Taliban claim responsibility or are widely believed to have committed the attacks</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 28 Rajab</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p><b>Christian:</b> Ascension Day <b>Israel:</b> Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)</p>		
<p><b>2012, Yemen:</b> Fahd al-Quso, wanted in connection with 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, killed in explosion in Shabwah Governorate</p> <p><b>2001, Spain:</b> Politician Manuel Jimenez killed in attack in Zaragoza; ETA blamed</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 29 Rajab</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>2014, Nigeria:</b> Boko Haram attack kills at least 150 villagers in Gamboru Ngala; village was used as staging area in effort to locate schoolgirls kidnapped on 14 April</p> <p><b>2007, US:</b> Authorities disrupt plot to attack Fort Dix military base in New Jersey</p> <p><b>2004, Pakistan:</b> Unknown suicide bomber attacks historic mosque, killing 15 and wounding 96</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 30 Rajab</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>

## Yahya Abu el Hammam

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abu Yahia, Akkacha Djamel

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 5 September 1978

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Reghaia, Algeria

**RACE:** White

**NATIONALITY:** Algerian

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### WANTED

Yahya Abu el Hammam serves as a senior leader of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), planning operations and kidnapping Westerners in North and West Africa. Hammam has played a key role in perpetuating AQIM's terrorist activities in West Africa and Mali, and participated in several AQIM terrorist attacks in Mauritania. In July 2010, Hammam was reportedly involved in the killing of a 78-year-old French hostage in Niger. In 2006, Hammam was sentenced to death in absentia by Algerian authorities for terrorism-related charges. Hammam was designated by the US Department of the Treasury pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 14 February 2013. Hammam was also listed by the United Nations al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee on 5 February 2013.

AQIM, previously known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), has conducted dozens of terrorist attacks in the northwest Africa region. AQIM has claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, kidnappings of Westerners, assassinations, and improvised explosive device attacks. The group conducted two simultaneous suicide operations in December 2007, attacking a United Nations program headquarters and the Algerian Constitutional Council, killing 42 people and wounding 158 others. AQIM also claimed responsibility for the June

2009 murder of American citizen Christopher Leggett, who was in Mauritania conducting missionary work. In September 2012, AQIM encouraged members to threaten US embassies and kill US ambassadors. AQIM announced its official alliance to al-Qa'ida in September 2006 and has since reaffirmed its intention to attack Western targets.

The US Department of State named the GSPC a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 27 March 2002, and renewed the group's designation under its new name of AQIM on 16 October 2009. The US Department of the Treasury named the group a Specially Designated Terrorist Entity under Executive Order 13224 on 21 February 2008.

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<p><b>2004, Russia:</b> Chechen Republic President Kadyrov is killed at stadium in Groznyy when remotely detonated explosive kills 10, wounds 56</p> <p><b>1985, Spain:</b> Firebombing of US Citibank and Xerox buildings</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 1 Sha'ban</p> <p>US: Mother's Day</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>
<p><b>2001, Afghanistan:</b> Taliban close four UN offices in retaliation for the imposition of UN sanctions</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 2 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>9</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Russia:</b> Remote-control mine rips through Victory Day parade in Dagestan, leaving 41 dead; Chechen separatists suspected</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 3 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>1999, India:</b> Death sentence upheld for four of 26 convicted in conspiracy to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 4 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>11</b></p>
<p><b>2010, Iran:</b> Sixteen soldiers killed, six injured in separate attacks near Marivan and Zir Ab; Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK) claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2001, Spain:</b> ETA car-bomb in central Madrid wounds 14 on eve of Basque vote</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 5 Sha'ban</p> <p>Israel: Independence Day (Yom Ha'atzmaut)</p>	<p><b>12</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Two suicide bombers kill 80 paramilitary trainees in Shabqadar; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2008, India:</b> Seven near-simultaneous blasts in Jaipur kill more than 60; Indian Mujahedeen claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2003, Saudi Arabia:</b> Al-Qa'ida bombs the Vinnell, al-Hamra, and Ishbilyah housing compounds, killing seven US citizens and 13 others; another 194 wounded</p> <p><b>1981, Italy:</b> Mehmet Ali Agca attempts assassination of Pope John Paul II</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 6 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>13</b></p>
<p><b>1948, Israel:</b> Founding of the State of Israel</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 7 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>

## Malik Abou Abdelkarim

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abd al Karim, Abou Abdoul Karim, Abu Abd al Karim al Tariqi, Abou Hamid Abdel Karim, Abd al Karim the Malian

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1972

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**HAIR:** Dark

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**COMPLEXION:** Dark

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**NATIONALITY:** Mali

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### WANTED

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Malik Abou Abdelkarim is a senior leader of a company of fighters within the terrorist group, al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Under Abdelkarim's command, his company has acquired weapons and conducted kidnappings and small-scale terrorist attacks in North and West Africa. Abdelkarim was reportedly responsible for killing a 78-year-old French hostage in Niger in July 2010. An attack in June 2010 carried out by Abdelkarim's company resulted in the death of 11 Algerian gendarmes.

AQIM, previously known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), has conducted dozens of terrorist attacks in the northwest Africa region. AQIM has claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, kidnappings of Westerners, assassinations, and improvised explosive device attacks. The group conducted two simultaneous suicide operations in December 2007, attacking a United Nations program headquarters and the Algerian Constitutional Council, killing 42 people and wounding 158 others. AQIM also claimed responsibility for the June 2009 murder of American citizen Christopher Leggett, who was in Mauritania conducting missionary work. In September 2012, AQIM encouraged members to threaten US embassies and kill US ambassadors. AQIM announced its official alliance

to al-Qa'ida in September 2006 and has since reaffirmed its intention to attack Western targets.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million

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**2008, Afghanistan:** Car-bomb detonates at police checkpoint in Dilaram, killing 19 and wounding 30; Taliban claim responsibility

**SUNDAY** 8 Sha'ban

**15**

**Palestinian:** Nakba (Day of Catastrophe; refers to original Israeli Independence Day on 14 May 1948)

**2003, Morocco:** Al-Sirat al-Mustaqim members conduct near-simultaneous explosive attacks at five locations in Casablanca, killing 42 and wounding 100

**MONDAY** 9 Sha'ban

**16**

**1978, Italy:** Statesman Aldo Moro murdered by Red Brigades

**1989, West Germany:** Court convicts Muhammad Ali Hamadei of hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985

**TUESDAY** 10 Sha'ban

**17**

**US:** Armed Forces Day

**1980, Peru:** Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) begins terrorist operations

**WEDNESDAY** 11 Sha'ban

**18**

**2007, Lebanon:** Fatah al-Islam extremists clash with military and security forces in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp; 150 killed in fighting that continues through 21 June

**THURSDAY** 12 Sha'ban

**19**

**2011, Pakistan:** Suicide bomber on motorbike attacks US Consulate vehicle in Peshawar, killing one Pakistani and wounding 10 others; TTP claims responsibility

**FRIDAY** 13 Sha'ban

**20**

**1999, Turkey:** Ex-PKK deputy Semdin Sakik sentenced to death for treason

**2012, Yemen:** Suicide bomber kills more than 90, wounds some 200 more in attack in Sanaa; Ansar al-Sharia, affiliated with AQAP, claims responsibility

**SATURDAY** 14 Sha'ban

**21**

**2002, Peru:** Car-bomb detonates outside US Embassy, killing nine Peruvians; Shining Path suspected

**1991, India:** Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several others killed by female LTTE suicide bomber

## Terrorism in North and West Africa



Veteran extremist Mokhtar Belmokhtar in August 2013 merged his al-Mulathamun Battalion with Tawhid Wal Jihad in West Africa (TWJWA) to form al-Murabitun, which seeks to “unite all Muslims from the Nile to the Atlantic in jihad against Westerners” and “liberate Mali from France,” according to the group’s public announcement. The merger formalized an already close relationship between two of the most active terrorist groups in North and West Africa. The two groups—both offshoots of al-Qa’ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)—conducted numerous attacks against Westerners in North and West Africa prior to their merger, including the January 2013 attack on the I-n-Amenas gas facility in Algeria that killed nearly 40 Westerners, including three Americans. In mid-2015, there were

Al-Murabitun, an Arabic phrase meaning “The Sentinels,” invokes a medieval dynasty of the same name—known in English as the Almoravids—that originated as a religious and military movement and whose nomadic founders emerged from present-day Western Sahara in the mid-11th century. The Almoravids ruled much of northwest Africa and southern Spain for nearly 100 years, professing a rigorous Islamic creed and imposing a strict form of sharia on the peoples they conquered.

conflicting press reports that Belmokhtar had been killed.

In 2015 the group reaffirmed its allegiance to Ayman al-Zawahiri and restated its intent to continue to attack France and its allies. In May 2015 a portion of al-Murabitun’s Mali-based cadre pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, although Belmokhtar publicly rejected the pledge.

French CT operations have killed multiple senior leaders and dozens of rank-and-file members of al-Murabitun—including titular leaders Abu Bakr al-Masri and Ahmed el-Tilemsi—in Mali since November 2013, possibly preventing the group from carrying out a high-profile attack in the region. In March 2015 al-Murabitun conducted its first attack in Bamako, Mali, with an operation targeting a nightclub that killed two Westerners and three Malian nationals, and in May 2015 the group claimed credit for the kidnapping of a Romanian citizen in Burkina Faso.

**Al-Mulathamun Battalion** and its subordinate unit al-Muwaqi’un Bil-Dima (“Those Who Sign With Blood”), led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar, splintered from AQIM in fall 2012 due to leadership disputes. Belmokhtar fought with the mujahidin in Afghanistan as a teenager and trained with al-Qa’ida, where he lost an eye mishandling explosives. He returned to Algeria in the mid-1990s and joined the Armed Islamic Group (GIA). By the late 1990s, Belmokhtar seized control over lucrative trans-Saharan smuggling routes, reportedly earning millions by trafficking cigarettes. Belmokhtar helped set up the Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (GSPC) splinter faction in 1998. GSPC evolved into AQIM in 2007.

TWJWA, also known as the **Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa** (MUJAO), was founded in late 2011 as an offshoot of AQIM and has coordinated terrorist attacks across North and West Africa. Since the French-led intervention in Mali began in mid-January 2013, TWJWA has conducted a majority of the attacks targeting French and African forces in the vicinity of Gao and Kidal, using suicide bombings, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, and landmines.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239404.htm>  
<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

<p><b>2004, Colombia:</b> Bomb explodes in crowded disco in Apartado, killing six, wounding 82; FARC suspected</p> <p><b>2001, Philippines:</b> ASG rebels raid beach resort on Samal Island, Davao, killing two and wounding three</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 15 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>Islamic:</b> Nisfu Sha'ban (Night of Repentance, observed from preceding night)</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 16 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>
<p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Vehicle bomb kills 34, wounds 60 more in Al Fallujah; Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahidin Shura Council believed responsible</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 17 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>2001, Israel:</b> HAMAS and PIJ detonate two bombs at bus station on anniversary of Israeli pullout from Lebanon in 2000, killing the three suicide attackers and wounding 45 Israelis</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 18 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>
<p><b>1998, Japan:</b> Doctor Ikuo Hayashi convicted in Aum Shinrikyo sarin attack in 1995</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 19 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Attack on security facilities in Lahore using car-bomb, grenades, and firearms kills at least 30, wounds more than 250; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2001, Philippines:</b> ASG kidnaps 20, including three Americans—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—in raid on Dos Palmas resort off Palawan Island</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 20 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; no claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>1997, Greece:</b> Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November</p> <p><b>1964, Colombia:</b> Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 21 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>28</b></p>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Belaouer the One Eyed, Abou al-Abbes, Mister Marlboro

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1 June 1972

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Ghardaia, Algeria

**COMPLEXION:** Medium

**HAIR:** Black

**SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:**

Blind in one eye

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**WANTED**

Mokhtar Belmokhtar is the leader and founder of the Khaled Abu al-Abbas Brigade (also known as the Signed-in-Blood Battalion). Under Belmokhtar's command, the Brigade, which is part of his al-Mulathamun Battalion, conducted a deadly attack in January 2013 on a gas facility in I-n-Amenas, Algeria. At least 37 hostages—including American citizens Frederick Buttacio, Victor Lynn Lovelady, and Gordon Lee Rowan—were killed in the four-day siege of the complex.

Prior to his founding of the Khaled Abu al-Abbas Brigade, Belmokhtar was a senior commander in the terrorist group al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). In this position, Belmokhtar conducted numerous kidnapping operations against Westerners, acquired weapons for use in terrorist attacks, and was involved in various negotiations for hostages taken by AQIM. Belmokhtar, a former Algerian soldier, was trained in camps in Afghanistan.

In June 2004, a tribunal in Algeria sentenced Belmokhtar in absentia to life in prison for forming terrorist groups, robbery, and use of illegal weapons. In March 2007, an Algerian court sentenced Belmokhtar to death in absentia. The US Department of the Treasury designated Belmokhtar pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on

24 October 2003; and on 11 November 2003, the United Nations listed Belmokhtar pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Resolution 1390 (2002).

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<p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Car-bomb attack near market in Baghdad kills 23, wounds 68 others; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1997, US:</b> Mohammed Abouhalima found guilty of aiding his brother in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 22 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>
<p><b>2001, Japan:</b> Japanese Red Army founder, Fusako Shigenobu, announces JRA dissolution, regrouping as legal organization</p> <p><b>1997, Israel:</b> Three members of Japanese Red Army, acting on behalf of PFLP, kill 24 and wound 78 in attack on (now) Ben Gurion International Airport</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 23 Sha'ban</p> <p><b>US:</b> Memorial Day</p>	<p><b>30</b></p>
<p><b>1979, West Germany:</b> Red Army Faction member Irmgard Moeller sentenced to life in prison for attacks on US Army headquarters in Heidelberg</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 24 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>31</b></p>
<p><b>2009, US:</b> Attack on soldiers in Little Rock, Arkansas, kills one, wounds one; Abdulhakim Muhammad, also known as Carlos Leon Bledsoe, found guilty, sentenced to life in prison</p> <p><b>2004, Iraq:</b> Unknown group explodes car-bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more</p> <p><b>2001, Israel:</b> HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 25 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>2006, Canada:</b> Police arrest 17 in Ontario; group believed to be planning attacks using truck bombs, small-arms fire</p> <p><b>1964, Egypt:</b> Palestine Liberation Organization founded</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 26 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>2007, US:</b> Authorities disrupt plot to blow up jet fuel supply tanks and pipelines at JFK International Airport in New York</p> <p><b>1989, Iran:</b> Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies after 10-year rule</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 27 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>2012, Pakistan:</b> Abu Yahya al-Libi, seen as al-Qa'ida second-in-command and "general manager," killed; White House sees "major blow" to group's capabilities</p> <p><b>1999, Turkey:</b> Police kill two DHKP/C terrorists preparing to attack US Consulate in Istanbul</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 28 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abderrahmane Ould Mohamed Lemine Ould Mohamed Khairy, Amada Ould Kheirou, Hamada Ould Mohamed Kheirou, Abou Qumqum

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1970

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Mauritania

**CITIZENSHIP:** Mali

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### WANTED

Hamad el Khairy is the leader and a founding member of the terrorist group Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA, also known as MUJAO and TWJWA). Under Khairy's leadership, MUJWA members have carried out kidnapping operations, terrorist attacks, and abductions of foreign diplomats. Khairy has claimed responsibility for the April 2012 kidnapping of seven Algerian diplomats in Mali, and has appeared in MUJWA videos making threats against those who oppose the organization. In January 2012, Khairy stated that MUJWA's goal was to "impose sharia law across the whole of West Africa."

Prior to his leadership role in MUJWA, Khairy was a member of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), planning terrorist operations against Mauritania. In October 2011, Khairy ordered the kidnapping of three European aid workers in Algeria, leaving two wounded by gunfire.

MUJWA was created in September 2011 as an offshoot of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) to further spread terrorist activities throughout West Africa. MUJWA has conducted various attacks and kidnappings, including a March 2012 suicide attack in Tamanrasset, Algeria, which wounded 23 people. The United States designated MUJWA as a Specially

Designated Global Terrorist entity on 7 December 2012, and the UN al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee listed MUJWA on 5 December 2012, for being associated with AQIM. On 7 December 2012, the US Department of State designated Khairy as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.

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### REWARD

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<p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and wounding 38; Islamic Jihad responsible</p> <p><b>2001, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE attack on army camp kills 10</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 29 Sha'ban</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Afghanistan:</b> Taxi rigged with explosives rams into bus carrying German peacekeepers in Kabul, killing five and wounding 29</p> <p><b>2001, Canada:</b> Bomb maker Singh Reyat charged in 1985 Air India bombing and jailed in Japan</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 1 Ramadan</p> <p><b>Islamic:</b> Ramadan (fasting begins at dawn)</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Somalia:</b> Harun Fazul, wanted in connection with the August 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killed by Somali forces; US Secretary of State sees "significant blow to al-Qa'ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa"</p> <p><b>2006, Iraq:</b> Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 2 Ramadan</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>
<p><b>2001, India:</b> Four killed and 50 wounded in grenade attack on Kashmir mosque by unknown attacker</p> <p><b>2000, Greece:</b> British Attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, killed in ambush; 17 November claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 3 Ramadan</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Truck bomb attack on Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar kills 18, wounds at least 50; little-known group Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1997, Egypt:</b> Suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 4 Ramadan</p>	<p><b>9</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Iraq:</b> Car-bomb kills 24 in vegetable market; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 5 Ramadan</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>1985, Lebanon:</b> Jordanian flight to Amman hijacked, hostages freed the next day; plane destroyed, hijackers escape</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 6 Ramadan</p>	<p><b>11</b></p>

## Al-Shabaab



The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin—commonly known as al-Shabaab—was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Despite the group’s defeat by Somali and Ethiopian forces in 2007, al-Shabaab—a clan-based insurgent and terrorist group—has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has exerted temporary and, at times, sustained control over strategic locations in those areas by recruiting, sometimes forcibly, regional sub-clans and their militias, using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations. Since 2011, however, pressure from AMISOM and Ethiopian forces has largely degraded al-Shabaab’s control, especially in Mogadishu but also in other key regions of the country, and conflict among senior leaders has exacerbated fractures within the group. In 2013 al-Shabaab rivalries culminated in a major purge of opponents of now-deceased group leader Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed.

As evidenced by the constant levels of infighting among leadership, al-Shabaab is not centralized or monolithic in its agenda or

goals. Its rank-and-file members come from disparate clans, and the group is susceptible to clan politics, internal divisions, and shifting alliances. Most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the FGS and not supportive of global jihad. Al-Shabaab’s senior leaders remain affiliated with al-Qa’ida. The merger of the two groups was publicly announced in February 2012 by the amir of al-Shabaab and Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qa’ida. The group, however, has lost four senior figures—including Abdi—since September 2014, which may have hampered its communications with al-Qa’ida leadership.

Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials, AMISOM, and perceived allies of the FGS. Since 2013 al-Shabaab has launched high-profile operations in neighboring countries, most notably the September 2013 Westgate mall attack in Nairobi, the May 2014 attack against a restaurant in Djibouti popular with Westerners, and the April 2015 massacre of university students in Garissa, Kenya. The Westgate attack killed 67 Kenyan and non-Kenyan nationals, and a siege continued at the mall for several days. The Garissa attack killed some 150 mainly Christian students.

Al-Shabaab is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists, and for blocking the delivery of aid from some Western relief agencies during the 2011 famine that killed tens of thousands of Somalis. In 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 (as amended). In 2012, the Rewards for Justice program added several al-Shabaab leaders to its site, offering large rewards for information leading to their capture.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239404.htm>

<p><b>2004, Saudi Arabia:</b> US contractor Paul Johnson is kidnapped by AQAP near Riyadh; group murders him several days later</p> <p><b>2001, Jordan:</b> Abu Nidal, three others stand trial in absentia for 1994 murder of Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon</p> <p><b>2001, Philippines:</b> ASG claims beheading of US hostage Guillermo Sobero; confirmed in October 2001</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 7 Ramadan</p> <p><b>Jewish:</b> Shavuot (Feast of Weeks, lasts two days)</p>	12
<p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Second bombing of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra; no casualties, but mosque's two 10-story minarets destroyed. First bombing, on 22 June 2006, destroyed mosque's golden dome</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 8 Ramadan</p>	13
<p><b>1985, Greece:</b> Two Hizballah members hijack TWA flight 847 and murder US Navy diver, Robert Stethem, in Beirut; other hostages released, hijackers escape</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 9 Ramadan</p> <p><b>US:</b> Flag Day</p>	14
<p><b>2014, Kenya:</b> More than 60 killed in three-day siege when gunmen attack hotels and police station in Mpeketoni; no claim of responsibility but al-Shabaab widely suspected</p> <p><b>2001, India:</b> Sudanese citizen Abdul Rauf Hawash and Indian national Shameem Sarvar arrested for plotting to blow up US Embassy in New Delhi on Usama Bin Ladin's orders</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 10 Ramadan</p>	15
<p><b>2011, Worldwide:</b> Al-Qa'ida names Ayman al-Zawahiri as new head of the group following death of Usama Bin Ladin</p> <p><b>2011, Nigeria:</b> Attack on national police headquarters kills six. Boko Haram claims responsibility; attack is believed to be first suicide bombing in the country</p> <p><b>1995, France:</b> Six Iranians sentenced to life imprisonment for 1991 assassination of former Iranian prime minister</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 11 Ramadan</p> <p><b>Islamic:</b> Occupation of Mecca by Muhammad's army (1 January 630 C.E.)</p>	16
<p><b>2004, Iraq:</b> Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi extremists bomb Iraqi army recruitment center, killing 35 and wounding 138</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 12 Ramadan</p>	17
<p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Suicide bomber detonates explosives on bus, killing 19 and injuring 74; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 13 Ramadan</p>	18

## Mukhtar Robow

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Mukhtar Ali Rubu, Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali, Mujahid Mukhtar Robow Ali, Shaykh Mukhtar Robo Ali, Abu Mansur, Abu Mansour

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1969 (possibly 10 October)

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Xudur or Keren, Somalia

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**COMPLEXION:** Dark

**NATIONALITY:** Somali; also possesses Eritrean passport under alias Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali

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### WANTED

Mukhtar Robow has served as the spokesperson for Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab), communicating to the press and public on its behalf. He has also served as al-Shabaab's spiritual leader and as its military commander in parts of southern Somalia. As an al-Shabaab military commander, Robow has targeted Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Ethiopian, and African Union troops in Somalia. In December 2007, al-Shabaab forces under Robow's command attacked bases of the Somali government forces, Ethiopian forces, and African Union peacekeepers in Mogadishu. In addition, Robow and former al-Shabaab leader Aden Hashi Ayrow (deceased) were responsible for the November 2006 suicide attack against a TFG checkpoint in Baidoa, Somalia. The attack killed at least eight and wounded four.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala,

Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008. On 20 November 2008, the US Department of the Treasury designated Robow as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224.

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### REWARD

#### Up to \$5 Million

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**2002, Israel:** Seven killed, 37 wounded by suicide bomber at bus stop; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility

**SUNDAY** 14 Ramadan

**19**

**US:** Father's Day

**2001, India:** LT leader Omar Abdullah Makki and associate killed; five others wounded near Srinagar

**MONDAY** 15 Ramadan

**20**

**2012, Afghanistan:** Suicide bombers attack Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul, killing 20; Taliban claim responsibility

**TUESDAY** 16 Ramadan

**21**

**2010, US:** Faisal Shahzad pleads guilty to 10 counts related to his 1 May 2010 attempted car-bombing of Times Square; later sentenced to life without parole

**2001, US:** Court indicts 13 members of Saudi Hizballah and one Lebanese Hizballah member for 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers that killed 19 US airmen

**2001, Colombia:** ELN member Gerardo Herrera and others are arrested in foreign oil worker's kidnapping and murder

**WEDNESDAY** 17 Ramadan

**22**

**2009, Mauritania:** American Christopher Leggett killed in Nouakchott; AQIM claim of responsibility cites "Christianizing activities"

**THURSDAY** 18 Ramadan

**23**

**1985, Canada:** Bomb explodes on Air India flight 182, killing 329; Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri held responsible and captured on 28 October 2001

**Islamic:** Battle of Badr (13 March 624 C.E.)

**2009, Iraq:** More than 70 people killed, 100 wounded in bombing of market in Baghdad's Sadr City; no claim of responsibility

**FRIDAY** 19 Ramadan

**24**

**2000, Colombia:** Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios

**2011, Pakistan:** Husband and wife suicide bombers attack police station in Kolachi, killing 10; TTP claims responsibility

**SATURDAY** 20 Ramadan

**25**

**1996, Saudi Arabia:** Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible

## Fuad Mohamed Khalaf

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### ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fuad Muhammad Khalaf Shongole, Fouad Shongale, Fuad Songale, Fuad Shangole, Fuad Shongole, Fuad Shongale, Fuad Khalaf, Fuad Mohammed Khalif, Fuad Mohamed Kalaf, Fuad Mohammed Khalaf, Fuad Mohamed Qalaf, Fuad Mohamed Khalif

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Medium

NATIONALITY: Somali; Swedish

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

### WANTED

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Fuad Mohamed Khalaf (Fuad Shongale) has facilitated financial support to al-Shabaab; in May 2008, he held two fundraising events for al-Shabaab at mosques in Kismaayo, Somalia. In April 2008, Khalaf and several other individuals directed vehicle-borne explosive device attacks on Ethiopian bases and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) elements in Mogadishu, Somalia. In May 2008, Khalaf and a group of fighters attacked and captured a police station in Mogadishu, killing and wounding several soldiers. In April 2010, Khalaf was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car-bombings in October

2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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<p><b>2015, Tunisia:</b> Gunman kills 38 tourists at beach resort in Sousse; ISIL claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2015, Kuwait:</b> Bombing of Shia mosque in Kuwait City kills 27, wounds more than 220; ISIL claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2015, France:</b> Attack on US-owned factory near Lyon kills one, wounds two others; no claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>1995, Ethiopia:</b> Egyptian President Mubarak escapes assassination attempt; al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya responsible</p>	<b>SUNDAY</b>	21 Ramadan	<b>26</b>
<p><b>2004, Iraq:</b> Car-bombs explode in Al Hillah, killing 40 and wounding 22</p> <p><b>1994, Japan:</b> Sarin gas attack kills seven and wounds 600 in Matsumoto; Aum Shinrikyo responsible</p> <p><b>1976, Greece:</b> Air France flight hijacked by PFLP; two hostages and one hijacker are killed</p>	<b>MONDAY</b>	22 Ramadan	<b>27</b>
<p><b>2011, Afghanistan:</b> Gunmen attack Hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding more than a dozen before all eight attackers detonate themselves; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p><b>1988, Greece:</b> US Defense Attaché, Navy Captain William Nordeen, assassinated in Athens by 17 November</p>	<b>TUESDAY</b>	23 Ramadan	<b>28</b>
<p><b>2007, UK:</b> Two car-bombs safely dismantled in London</p> <p><b>1999, Turkey:</b> PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan sentenced to be hanged for treason</p>	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	24 Ramadan	<b>29</b>
<p><b>2007, UK:</b> Burning vehicle driven into Glasgow airport; Iraqi doctor, others, arrested in this and 29 June 2007 attempted car-bombing</p>	<b>THURSDAY</b>	25 Ramadan	<b>30</b>
<p><b>2010, Syria:</b> Muhammad Oudeh, better known as Abu Daoud, mastermind of the attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, dies in Damascus</p> <p><b>2006, Iraq:</b> Car-bomb attack kills more than 60 in Baghdad market</p>	<b>FRIDAY</b>	26 Ramadan	<b>1</b>
		Canada: Canada Day	
<p><b>2008, Colombia:</b> French politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell—held since 23 February 2002, freed from FARC captivity</p>	<b>SATURDAY</b>	27 Ramadan	<b>2</b>
	<p><b>Islamic:</b> Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power; the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad, begins this evening)</p>		

## Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Bashir Mohamed Mahmoud,  
Bashir Mahmud Mohammed,  
Bashir Mohamed Mohamud,  
Bashir Mohamed Mohamoud,  
Bashir Yare, Bashir Qorgab,  
Gure Gap, Abu Muscab,  
Qorgab

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1982

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Somalia

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**COMPLEXION:** Dark

**WEIGHT:** 150 lbs (68 kg)

**NATIONALITY:** Somali

**LOCATION:** Mogadishu, Somalia

### WANTED

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Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud is a military commander of Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab). As of late 2008, he was also one of approximately 10 members on al-Shabaab's leadership council. Mahamoud and an associate were in charge of the 10 June 2009 mortar attack against the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in Mogadishu. Additionally, as of 2007, he coordinated al-Qa'ida activity in Somalia. In April 2010, Mahamoud was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car-bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at

least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>2006, Sudan:</b> Ten killed in attack in Hamrat ash Shaykh; National Redemption Front claims responsibility	<b>SUNDAY</b>	28 Ramadan	<b>3</b>
<b>2010, Lebanon:</b> Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizballah, dies in Beirut <b>1995, India:</b> Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap two UK citizens and two US citizens in Kashmir <b>1976, Uganda:</b> Israelis raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; three hostages and all hijackers killed	<b>MONDAY</b>	29 Ramadan	<b>4</b>
	<b>US:</b> Independence Day		
<b>2001, Sri Lanka:</b> Government invokes tough terrorism laws to combat LTTE	<b>TUESDAY</b>	30 Ramadan	<b>5</b>
	<b>Algeria:</b> Independence Day		
<b>2004, Iraq:</b> Ansar al-Sunna suicide car-bombs in Khalis kill 14, wound 37 <b>2002, Afghanistan:</b> Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir assassinated by unknown gunman	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	1 Shawwal	<b>6</b>
	<b>Islamic:</b> Eid al-Fitr (feast of fast-breaking after Ramadan; begins tonight, lasts three days)		
<b>2005, UK:</b> Three near-simultaneous bombs on London transportation system, followed by another bombing less than an hour later, kill more than 50, wound over 700; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility <b>1998, Algeria:</b> GIA leader in Algiers, Khalifi Athmane, among 11 rebels killed by government	<b>THURSDAY</b>	2 Shawwal	<b>7</b>
<b>1995, India:</b> Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap Norwegian H.C. Ostroe and German Dirk Hasert in Kashmir	<b>FRIDAY</b>	3 Shawwal	<b>8</b>
<b>2010, Pakistan:</b> Two suicide bombers attack government building in Yakaghund, killing 62 and wounding more than 110; no immediate claim of responsibility <b>2002, Philippines:</b> One soldier killed and six wounded in clash with ASG guerrillas	<b>SATURDAY</b>	4 Shawwal	<b>9</b>

**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Emir Anwar, Ahmed Gurey, Anwar al-Amriki, Abu Abdullah al-Muhajir, "Ahmed" (moniker), "Anwar" (moniker)

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 28 December 1981

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Waukesha, Wisconsin

**HEIGHT:** 6'1" (185 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 170 lbs (77 kg)

**BUILD:** Tall, thin

**HAIR:** BROWN

**EYES:** Blue

**COMPLEXION:** Light

**CITIZENSHIP:** American

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic, Somali, English

**SPECIAL IDENTIFIERS:** Mostafa is left-handed. He wears a full beard and glasses. He has a large scar on his right hand and a small scar on the top of his left index finger.

### WANTED

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Jehad Serwan Mostafa, also known as Ahmed Gurey, Anwar al-Amriki, or Emir Anwar, is a United States citizen and former resident of California. He has performed various functions for al-Shabaab, including acting as a training camp instructor and a leader of foreign fighters. He is also skilled in the group's media activities. Mostafa is an American citizen who lived in San Diego, California, before moving to Somalia in 2005. He may have or is likely to visit the following areas: Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, and other African countries.

Mostafa is on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list, and is sought by the FBI for his alleged terrorist activities. On 9 October 2009, a federal arrest warrant was issued for Mostafa in the United States District Court, Southern District of California. Mostafa was charged with the following crimes: conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists; conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization; and providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006.

The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and

northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

**2015, Chad:** Boko Haram suicide bombing in N'Djamena market kills 15; attack is believed the first by the group in the country  
**2001, Spain:** ETA car-bomb attack kills one and wounds 12 in Madrid

SUNDAY

5 Shawwal

10

**2010, Uganda:** Twin blasts kill 74, wound more than 70 in Kampala during telecast of World Cup; al-Shabaab claims responsibility  
**2006, India:** Synchronized blasts on the Mumbai rail system kill nearly 200 and wound 900; LT believed responsible  
**1988, Greece:** Attack on island ferry City of Poros kills nine and wounds dozens; ANO responsible

MONDAY

6 Shawwal

11

**2011, Afghanistan:** Ahmed Wali Karzai, half-brother of Afghan president, killed in Kandahar by bodyguard; Taliban claim responsibility  
**2000, Spain:** ETA car-bomb wounds 10 in Madrid's Callao Plaza

TUESDAY

7 Shawwal

12

**2011, India:** Three blasts in crowded areas kill 18 and wound more than 130 in Mumbai; attack is said to commemorate birthday of sole surviving gunman of November 2008 Mumbai siege  
**1999, India:** Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped  
**1991, Japan:** Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of *The Satanic Verses*, assassinated by unknown gunman

WEDNESDAY

8 Shawwal

13

**2004, Iraq:** Car-bomb attack near Iraqi Interim Government headquarters and British Embassy in Baghdad kills 10, wounds 40

THURSDAY

9 Shawwal

14

France: Bastille Day

**2014, Afghanistan:** At least 90 killed and dozens wounded in car-bomb attack on market in Orgun district; Taliban deny responsibility  
**2010, Pakistan:** Suicide bomber kills five, wounds 60 in attack on military convoy; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility

FRIDAY

10 Shawwal

15

**2014, Greece:** Nikolaos Maziotis, leader of terrorist group Revolutionary Struggle, captured by Greek police in Athens  
**2002, Ireland:** IRA issues unprecedented apology for all previous casualties  
**2000, Japan:** Two Aum Shinrikyo members sentenced to death for sarin gas attack in 1995

SATURDAY

11 Shawwal

16



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Ibrahim Hajj Jama, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mead, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mee'aad, Ibrahim Haji Jama Meecaad Afkhani, Abu-Zalma, and Abubakar al-Seyli'i

### WANTED

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Ibrahim Haji Jama is another founder of Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidin and a senior leader in al-Shabaab. As widely reported, in May 2010, Jama headed al-Shabaab's Jubba Valley administration from Kismayo. He spent several years fighting in Afghanistan, earning him the alias al-Afghani (the Afghan).

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car-bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil

society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**

<p><b>2009, Indonesia:</b> Near-simultaneous bombings of JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta kill nine and wound more than 50; Noordin Mat Top and Jemaah Islamiya strongly suspected</p> <p><b>2002, Greece:</b> Police arrest Alexandros Giotopoulos, leader and founder of 17 November</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 12 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>2012, Bulgaria:</b> Suicide bomber attacks bus in Burgas, killing six Israelis, one Bulgarian, himself, and wounding more than 30 others; no claim of responsibility but Israeli prime minister blames Iran and Hizballah</p> <p><b>1994, Argentina:</b> Buenos Aires Jewish Community Center bombed, killing 85 and wounding hundreds; Hizballah responsible</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 13 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>18</b></p>
<p><b>2004, Iraq:</b> Fuel tanker driven into Baghdad police station, killing nine and wounding 60</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 14 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Twelve civilians killed when vehicle strikes a roadside bomb in Syah Koshah; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 15 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>
<p><b>Colombia:</b> Independence Day</p>		
<p><b>2005, UK:</b> No injuries reported as another four bombs explode in London transportation system two weeks after similar attacks</p> <p><b>1999, Spain:</b> Government releases two former ETA leaders in hope of ending years of killing in Basque country</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 16 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Norway:</b> Lone attacker bombs government buildings in Oslo, then goes on shooting rampage in Utoya; more than 70 killed, dozens wounded</p> <p><b>2002, Israel:</b> HAMAS leader and 14 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 17 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>2001, India:</b> Bicycle bomb kills five soldiers and two civilians; Kashmir militants suspected</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 18 Shawwal</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>

## Yasin Kilwe

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Yasin Usman Kilwe, Yasin Khalid Osman, Yuma, Yaasiin Kilwe Cismaan, Yabo, Yasin Cisman Khaalid

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1981

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Dahar District, Haylaan, Somalia

**HEIGHT:** 5'3" (160 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 154 lbs (70 kg)

**COMPLEXION:** Dark reddish

**CLAN:** Darood/Dulbahante/Warsengeli/Dubays/Hanif

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### WANTED

Yasin Kilwe is al-Shabaab's amir for Puntland, in northern Somalia. As the leader of the Galgala Hills militia in the Golis mountains, Kilwe pledged allegiance to al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida in a recorded statement publicized by an al-Shabaab-controlled radio station in late February 2012. Al-Shabaab emir Ahmed Abdi aw-Godane officially appointed Kilwe al-Shabaab's leader in the region. Kilwe is from the Dubays clan, a subclan of Warsangali. He has been accused of planning attacks targeting Puntland security officials.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car-bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin

suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

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### REWARD

#### Up to \$3 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

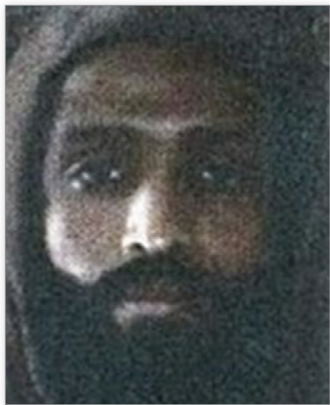
If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

<b>2001, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE attack on international airport and adjoining air force base kills 18, wounds 12, and damages 24 aircraft	<b>SUNDAY</b> 19 Shawwal	<b>24</b>
<b>2008, India:</b> Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore <b>1995, France:</b> Bombing at Paris Saint-Michel Metro station is first of seven others conducted over next three months; altogether 8 killed, 157 wounded; GIA responsible	<b>MONDAY</b> 20 Shawwal	<b>25</b>
<b>2008, India:</b> Twenty-one bomb blasts within 70 minutes kill 56, wound 200 in Ahmedabad; Indian Mujahedeen claims responsibility	<b>TUESDAY</b> 21 Shawwal	<b>26</b>
<b>2011, Afghanistan:</b> Attacker kills Kandahar mayor with bomb concealed in turban; Taliban claim responsibility <b>2008, Turkey:</b> Bombs kill 17 and wound more than 150 in Istanbul; Kongra-Gel denies involvement <b>2001, Spain:</b> Bomb outside of Barcelona bank wounds three; GRAPO suspected	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 22 Shawwal	<b>27</b>
<b>2010, Strait of Hormuz:</b> Blast near Japanese oil tanker M. Star in waters between Oman and Iran damages ship, wounds one crew member; 'Abdallah Azzam Brigades claims responsibility <b>2008, Iraq:</b> Female suicide bombers attack Shia pilgrims in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks <b>2004, Iraq:</b> Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Ba`qubah kill 70, wound 56	<b>THURSDAY</b> 23 Shawwal <b>Peru: Independence Day</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>2015, Pakistan:</b> Malik Ishaq, co-founder and leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, killed in shoot-out in Muzaffargarh while being transported by police convoy <b>2009, Spain:</b> More than 60 people wounded in car-bomb attack in Burgos; ETA claims responsibility	<b>FRIDAY</b> 24 Shawwal	<b>29</b>
<b>1997, Israel:</b> Double suicide attack kills 16 and wounds 150 in Jerusalem; HAMAS responsible	<b>SATURDAY</b> 25 Shawwal	<b>30</b>

## Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir

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ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Ikrima

DATE OF BIRTH: 1979

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kenya

WEIGHT: 110-121 lbs (50-55 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:  
Missing three fingers on left hand

### WANTED

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Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir, also known as Ikrima, was born in Kenya in 1979. He is an al-Shabaab facilitator and operational planner.

For more information on al-Shabaab, see page 56.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million

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[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Jafar

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ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS: Amar

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:  
Missing one eye

### WANTED

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Jafar, also known as Amar, is an al-Shabaab facilitator and operational planner. He has served as a deputy to Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir, also known as Ikrima.

For more information on al-Shabaab, see page 56.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million

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<b>2002, Israel:</b> Nine students, including five US citizens, killed and 85 wounded by bomb at Hebrew University; HAMAS responsible, apologizes for American deaths	<b>SUNDAY</b> 26 Shawwal	<b>31</b>
<b>2000, India:</b> Suspected Islamic militants in Kashmir kill Hindu pilgrims on way to shrine; 102 killed and dozens wounded in this attack and subsequent attacks on villages	<b>MONDAY</b> 27 Shawwal	<b>1</b>
<b>2003, Iraq:</b> Car-bomb explodes in front of Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, killing 19 and wounding 50 <b>1990, Iraq:</b> Invasion of Kuwait begins	<b>TUESDAY</b> 28 Shawwal	<b>2</b>
<b>2001, UK:</b> RIRA car-bomb wounds six near London railway station <b>1998, Colombia:</b> ELN and FARC coordinate attacks that kill dozens of soldiers and civilians	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 29 Shawwal	<b>3</b>
<b>2002, Israel:</b> Bus bombing kills 10 passengers and wounds more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility <b>2001, Philippines:</b> Soldiers rescue 13 hostages after ASG beheads 10 of 23 kidnapped on 2 August	<b>THURSDAY</b> 1 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>4</b>
<b>2010, Afghanistan:</b> Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province; Taliban claim responsibility, US Secretary of State condemns "despicable act of wanton violence" <b>2009, Pakistan:</b> TTP leader Baitullah Mehsud killed in missile strike; Mehsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007 <b>2003, Indonesia:</b> Car-bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible	<b>FRIDAY</b> 2 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>5</b>
<b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Some 100 civilians kidnapped and killed in Niangara; Lord's Resistance Army widely believed responsible <b>2002, India:</b> Suicide bomber attacks Hindu pilgrims near Pahalgam, killing nine and wounding 32 <b>1991, France:</b> Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and his assistant assassinated in Paris	<b>SATURDAY</b> 3 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>6</b>

## Abdullahi Yare

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**  
Abdullahi Yarisow, Ubeyd,  
Mohamed Mowlid

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Somalia

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**RACE:** Black

**NATIONALITY:** Somali

### WANTED

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Abdullahi Yare is the head of media for al-Shabaab. He also serves as deputy to Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed (Godane), the deceased founder and amir of al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car-bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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### REWARD

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<p><b>2010, Iraq:</b> Two vehicle bombs and two other devices kill 43, wound 185 in Al Basrah; no claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>1998, Kenya &amp; Tanzania:</b> Twin blasts at US embassies kill 224, including 12 US citizens; 5,000 wounded in Nairobi and 72 in Dar es Salaam; al-Qa'ida responsible</p>	<b>SUNDAY</b>	4 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>7</b>
<p><b>2008, Iraq:</b> Car-bomb kills 28, wounds 71 at produce market in Tall `Afar; no claim of responsibility but authorities blame Islamic State of Iraq</p>	<b>MONDAY</b>	5 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>8</b>
<p><b>2008, Algeria:</b> Suicide bombing kills eight, wounds 17 others in Zemmouri; AQIM claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2002, Pakistan:</b> Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad</p>	<b>TUESDAY</b>	6 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>9</b>
<p><b>2006, UK:</b> Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida believed responsible</p> <p><b>1987, Greece:</b> 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 wounded</p>	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	7 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>10</b>
<p><b>2011, Indonesia:</b> Umar Patek, responsible for the October 2002 bombing in Bali that killed more than 200, extradited from Pakistan</p> <p><b>2009, Iraq:</b> Eight killed, 30 wounded as vehicle bombs and IEDs explode in separate attacks in Baghdad; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	<b>THURSDAY</b>	8 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>11</b>
<p><b>2001, Israel:</b> Suicide bomb attack in restaurant near Haifa kills the bomber and wounds 20; Palestine Islamic Jihad suspected</p>	<b>FRIDAY</b>	9 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>12</b>
<p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Warren Weinstein, contractor for an American firm, kidnapped in Lahore; Ayman al-Zawahiri claims responsibility on behalf of al-Qa'ida</p> <p><b>2009, Iraq:</b> Twenty-one killed as two suicide bombers attack café in Kala; no claim of responsibility</p>	<b>SATURDAY</b>	10 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>13</b>

## Liban Haji Mohamed

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abu Ayrow, Shirwa, Shirwac, Qatiluhum, Qatil

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 4 January 1986

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Somalia

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**COMPLEXION:** Dark

**HEIGHT:** 6'0" (183 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 194 lbs (87 kg)

**BUILD:** Medium

**LANGUAGE:** English, Arabic, Somali

**OCCUPATION:** Taxicab driver



### WANTED

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Liban Haji Mohamed is a Somali-born, naturalized United States citizen. He has lived in the Northern Virginia suburbs of the Washington, D.C., area. Mohamed is traveling with his US Passport No. 440140664 that expires 20 May 2018.

Liban Haji Mohamed is wanted for allegedly providing material support to Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin, also known as Al-Shabaab, and al-Qa'ida. Mohamed is believed to have left the United States on 5 July 2012, with the intent to join al-Shabaab in East Africa. A federal warrant for Mohamed's arrest was unsealed by the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of Virginia on 29 January 2015.

### FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

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Should be considered armed and dangerous.

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

[www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)

**2003, Thailand:** Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok  
**1994, Sudan:** "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison

**SUNDAY** 11 Dhu al-Qa'da

**14**

**Pakistan:** Independence Day

**2007, Iraq:** At least 400 killed, hundreds wounded in four truck-bomb explosions in Ninawa Governorate  
**2001, India:** Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility

**MONDAY** 12 Dhu al-Qa'da

**15**

**2002, Iraq:** Abu Nidal, mastermind of 1985 attacks on Vienna and Rome airports, dies under mysterious circumstances in Baghdad  
**1993, Germany:** Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window

**TUESDAY** 13 Dhu al-Qa'da

**16**

**2010, Iraq:** Suicide bomber in Baghdad kills 57 civilians and wounds 118 others in addition to killing and wounding many military recruits; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility  
**1995, France:** Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17

**WEDNESDAY** 14 Dhu al-Qa'da

**17**

**Indonesia:** Independence Day

**2011, Israel:** Terrorists crossing from Egypt kill six, wound 25 in three attacks near Eilat  
**2010, Pakistan:** Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan announces death of leader Tahir Yuldashev, reported killed on 27 August 2009; IMU says Yuldashev replaced by Usman Adil  
**2001, Spain:** Car-bomb explodes in tourist area near Barcelona after warning call; ETA responsible

**THURSDAY** 15 Dhu al-Qa'da

**18**

**2011, Pakistan:** Bomb attack during Ramadan against mosque in Ghundi kills 40, wounds 85; no claim of responsibility  
**2008, Algeria:** Suicide car-bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Les Issers; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected  
**2003, Israel:** HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and wounding 140

**FRIDAY** 16 Dhu al-Qa'da

**19**

**Jewish:** Tisha B'Av  
(commemoration of destruction of First and Second Temples)

**2008, Algeria:** Two synchronized car-bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected  
**1998, Afghanistan & Sudan:** US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings

**SATURDAY** 17 Dhu al-Qa'da

**20**

**Islamic:** Death of 'Ali al-Rida, eighth Shia Imam (26 May 818 C.E.; approx)

## Boko Haram



Boko Haram, which refers to itself as “Jama’atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da’awati wal-Jihad” (JASDJ; Group of the Sunni People for the Calling and Jihad) and “Nigerian Taliban”—other translations and variants are used—is a Nigeria-based group that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian Government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. It is popularly known in Nigerian and Western media as “Boko Haram,” which means “Western education is forbidden” (the word *boko* is a holdover from the colonial English word for *book*). The group, which has existed in various forms since the late 1990s, suffered setbacks in July 2009 when clashes with Nigerian Government forces led to the deaths of hundreds of its members, including former leader Muhammad Yusuf.

In July 2010, Boko Haram’s former second-in-command, Abubakar Shekau, appeared in a video claiming leadership of the group and threatening attacks on Western influences in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with al-Qa’ida and threatening the United States. Under Shekau’s leadership, the group has continued to demonstrate growing operational capabilities, with an increasing use of improvised explosive device (IED),

vehicle-borne IED (VBIED), and female suicide attacks against a wide range of targets. The group set off its first VBIED in June 2011. On 26 August 2011, Boko Haram conducted its first attack against a Western interest—a vehicle-bomb attack on UN headquarters in Abuja—killing at least 23 people and injuring more than 80. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian Government interests.

Boko Haram’s capability increased in 2014, with the group conducting near-daily attacks against Christians, security and police forces, the media, schools, politicians, and Muslims perceived as collaborators. Boko Haram continued to raise its international profile in 2015, pledging allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in March—and publicly using the name “ISIL-West Africa Province” and similar variants—and conducting simultaneous suicide bombings in N’Djamena, Chad, in June—the first such attack in that country’s capital.

Boko Haram’s violence—including the kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls in Borno State, Nigeria, in April 2014—brought international condemnation and in February 2015 provoked a large regional CT offensive against the group that displaced it from the majority of its strongholds in Nigeria. Nonetheless, Boko Haram remains resilient, conducting attacks in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, Niger, as well as Nigeria, emphasizing the threat it poses to Western and regional interests.

The US State Department designated Boko Haram a Foreign Terrorist Organization in November 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239404.htm>

<p><b>2008, Pakistan:</b> Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility</p> <p><b>1999, Pakistan:</b> Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens</p> <p><b>1995, Israel:</b> HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus</p>	<b>SUNDAY</b>	18 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>21</b>
<p><b>2011, Pakistan:</b> Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman, al-Qa'ida second-in-command, killed in explosion in North Waziristan Agency</p> <p><b>2007, Iraq:</b> Vehicle bomb kills 25 policemen and 20 civilians in Bayji; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible</p>	<b>MONDAY</b>	19 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>22</b>
<p><b>2013, US:</b> Nidal Malik Hasan convicted on 13 counts of premeditated murder in attack at Ft. Hood, Texas, on 5 November 2009</p> <p><b>2001, Colombia:</b> Car-bomb outside police station in Marintilla kills one and wounds 25; ELN blamed</p> <p><b>1996, Worldwide:</b> Usama Bin Ladin issues first declaration of war against the United States and the West, calling for the death of Americans wherever they are found</p>	<b>TUESDAY</b>	20 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>23</b>
<p><b>2010, Somalia:</b> Two suicide bombers kill 33, including four members of parliament, in attack on Muna Hotel in Mogadishu; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1975, France:</b> Turkish ambassador to France and driver killed in Paris; Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia responsible</p>	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	21 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>24</b>
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> At least 40 killed, 60 wounded in car-bomb attack in Kandahar; no claim of responsibility but Taliban strongly suspected</p> <p><b>1983, West Germany:</b> Carlos-led group bombs French cultural center in West Berlin, killing one and wounding 23</p>	<b>THURSDAY</b>	22 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>25</b>
<p><b>2011, Nigeria:</b> Vehicle bombing of UN headquarters in Abuja kills 23, wounds more than 80; Boko Haram claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Attackers kill 29 civilians in Manglaur; no claim of responsibility</p>	<b>FRIDAY</b>	23 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>26</b>
<p><b>2006, Iraq:</b> Separate vehicle bomb and RPG attacks in Diyala, Baghdad, and Kirkuk kill 50 civilians; no claim of responsibility</p>	<b>SATURDAY</b>	24 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>27</b>

## Abubakar Shekau

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### ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Bakr Skikwa, Imam Abu Bakr Shiku, Abu Muhammad Abu Bakr Bin Muhammad Al Shakwi Al Muslimi Bishku, Abubakar Shakkau

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 1965, 1969, 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yobe, Nigeria

HEIGHT: Tall

BUILD: Slim

COMPLEXION: Dark

ETHNICITY: Kanuri

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri

### WANTED

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Abubakar Shekau is the leader of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah il-Da'awati wal-Jihad, more commonly known as Boko Haram. Boko Haram, which means "Western education is forbidden," is a Nigeria-based terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. There are reported communications, training, and weapons links between Boko Haram, AQIM, al-Shabaab, and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula.

Shekau was previously the group's second-in-command. In July 2010, Shekau publicly claimed leadership of Boko Haram and threatened to attack Western interests in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with al-Qa'ida and threatening the United States.

The group set off its first vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (IED) in June 2011, and has increasingly used IEDs in attacks against soft targets. Boko Haram's 26 August 2011 vehicle-bomb attack on the United Nations headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, marked the group's first lethal operation against Western interests. At least 23 people were killed, and 80 more injured, in the attack. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future

targeting of US and Nigerian government interests.

On 1 May 2012, less than one week after the group bombed a Nigerian newspaper building in Abuja, Boko Haram issued a video statement threatening more attacks on local and international news outlets, including the Voice of America and Sahara Reporters, a New York-based media service.

Under Shekau's leadership Boko Haram has continually targeted young children. On 14 April 2014, Boko Haram kidnapped close to 300 girls from their school in northern Nigeria. In a video message released three weeks later, Shekau claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

On 21 June 2012, the US Department of State designated Shekau a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$7 Million

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<b>1999, Yemen:</b> Car-bomb kills six and wounds 12; Islamic Army of Aden-Abyan suspected	<b>SUNDAY</b>	25 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>28</b>
<b>2003, Iraq:</b> Shia Muslim cleric Ayatollah al-Hakim assassinated in Al Basrah <b>2001, Canada:</b> Mahmud Jaballah arrested for involvement in al-Qa'ida bombing of US embassies <b>1995, Georgia:</b> President Shevardnadze wounded in car-bomb attack	<b>MONDAY</b>	26 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>29</b>
<b>2001, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE bomb outside municipal building in Kalunai kills three and wounds seven	<b>TUESDAY</b>	27 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>30</b>
<b>2010, Israel:</b> Four settlers killed by gunfire in Qiryat Arba'; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility <b>2006, Thailand:</b> One killed as more than 20 bombs explode almost simultaneously inside banks in south <b>2004, Israel:</b> Two HAMAS bus bombings kill 16 in Beersheba <b>2001, Algeria:</b> Islamic militants blamed for two attacks that kill 13	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	28 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>31</b>
<b>2010, Israel:</b> Second shooting attack in two days leaves two wounded; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, again claims responsibility <b>2004, Russia:</b> During 1-3 September, Chechen terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776 <b>1970, Jordan:</b> Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day	<b>THURSDAY</b>	29 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>1</b>
<b>2000, West Bank:</b> Palestinians sentence HAMAS bombmaker Mahmud Abu-Hanud to 12 years imprisonment <b>1999, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE suicide bomber kills top Tamil militia leader who supported Sri Lankan Army	<b>FRIDAY</b>	30 Dhu al-Qa'da	<b>2</b>
<b>2009, Chad:</b> Five Darfur aid workers kidnapped on or about this date; no claim of responsibility but Justice and Equality Movement believed responsible	<b>SATURDAY</b>	1 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>3</b>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Khaled Barnawi, Khaled al-Barnawi, Khaled el-Barnaoui, Abu Hafsat, Mohammed Usman, Muhammad Usman

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1976

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

### WANTED

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Khalid al-Barnawi, also known as Mohammed Usman, was reportedly a high-ranking member of Boko Haram. He has been reported to be a leader of Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan, a Nigeria-based terrorist group more commonly known as Ansaru. The Department of State designated Khalid al-Barnawi a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 on 21 June 2012.

Ansaru emerged as a faction of Boko Haram and announced its formation in early 2012. The group seeks to establish an Islamic caliphate in Nigeria. Ansaru has close ties to Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and has sought to target Westerners, including American citizens. The United States designated Ansaru a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 13 November 2013.

Al-Barnawi and Ansaru have committed multiple acts of terrorism against civilians and Nigerian government officials. Al-Barnawi reportedly helped plan the May 2011 kidnapping from Kebbi State of a British and an Italian engineer, who remained hostages until they were killed in March 2012. On 26 November 2012, Ansaru members raided a police station in Abuja, killing Nigerian police officers and freeing detained terrorists from prison. Ansaru also claimed responsibility for the

19 December 2012 kidnapping of a French engineer in northwestern Nigeria, and the 16 February 2013 kidnapping and subsequent execution of seven construction workers from Britain, Greece, Lebanon, and Italy.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<p><b>2007, Denmark:</b> In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks</p> <p><b>2007, Germany:</b> Three arrested in Oberschledorn as authorities foil plot to attack US and other targets; Islamic Jihad Union claims responsibility for failed attack</p> <p><b>2006, Philippines:</b> ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout on Jolo Island</p> <p><b>1999, Russia:</b> Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64</p>	SUNDAY	2 Dhu al-Hijja	4
<p><b>2006, Denmark:</b> Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized</p> <p><b>1986, Pakistan:</b> ANO terrorists hijack Pan Am flight 73 in Karachi; 20 passengers killed, more than 100 wounded</p> <p><b>1972, West Germany:</b> Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September</p>	MONDAY	3 Dhu al-Hijja	5
<p><b>1986, Turkey:</b> ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue</p>	TUESDAY	4 Dhu al-Hijja	6
<p><b>1995, France:</b> Car-bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected</p>	WEDNESDAY	5 Dhu al-Hijja	7
<p><b>1999, Russia:</b> Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility</p>	THURSDAY	6 Dhu al-Hijja	8
<p><b>2010, Russia:</b> At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz</p> <p><b>2004, Indonesia:</b> Al-Qa'ida attacks Australian Embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 and wounding 150</p> <p><b>2003, Israel:</b> Suicide bomber kills eight persons, including two US citizens, near the Asaf Harolfe Hospital; no responsible group identified</p> <p><b>2001, Afghanistan:</b> Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers</p>	FRIDAY	7 Dhu al-Hijja	9
<p><b>2001, Colombia:</b> FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists</p>	SATURDAY	8 Dhu al-Hijja	10
<p><b>Islamic:</b> Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, begins</p>			

## Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



Joseph Kony

The Lord's Resistance Army is a Ugandan rebel group currently operating in the border region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), and South Sudan. Joseph Kony established the LRA in 1988 with the claim

of restoring the honor of his ethnic Acholi people and to install a government based on his personal version of the Ten Commandments. Kony claims to channel various spirits who direct him to oust Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni; however, under Kony's leadership, LRA soldiers conduct violence for the sake of violence, primarily against civilians, rather than fighting to advance a political agenda.

The LRA has its roots in the conflict between the Acholi tribe of northern Uganda and other tribes in southern Uganda that began during Idi Amin Dada's regime (1971-1979). Power changed hands between two equally ruthless Acholi leaders after Idi Amin was overthrown, but the Acholi were forced to flee back to the north when Museveni seized power in 1986. Alienated Acholi troops subsequently formed a less extreme Holy Spirit movement to counter the Ugandan government. However, following their defeat in 1988, a more violent movement—the LRA—emerged under

Kony. LRA soldiers quickly gained a reputation for murder, torture, rape, and mutilations aimed primarily at Acholi communities, as well as abducting tens of thousands of children over the years to use as sex slaves and child soldiers.

In 2008, following Kony's refusal to sign a negotiated peace agreement, Ugandan, DRC, and southern Sudanese armies launched a joint military offensive, "Operation Lightning Thunder," against the LRA in northeastern Congo. As a result, the LRA broke up into smaller, more mobile groups and spread out in the border region, making them even more difficult to locate.

In May 2010 the US Congress passed the "Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act," which follows the US State Department inclusion of the LRA on the Terrorist Exclusion List in 2001 and designation of Joseph Kony as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13324 in 2008. In October 2011 the United States sent a force of 100 soldiers—in an advisory role—to regional militaries aimed at removing Kony from the battlefield. In March 2014 the US announced it was sending additional soldiers and military aircraft to augment the hunt for Kony.

In January 2015 Dominic Ongwen, an LRA general wanted for war crimes, was apprehended by US forces and is awaiting trial at the International Criminal Court in the Hague. Ongwen is one of five commanders, including Kony, indicted by the ICC in 2005. Kony's whereabouts are unknown, although he is believed to be hiding in Kafua Kingi, a Sudanese-controlled enclave on the border of the CAR and South Sudan. Kony is also believed to be in poor health. Defectors from the LRA have reported that Kony has diabetes, while it has also been alleged the warlord has AIDS.

The LRA is now thought to number between 200 and 300 fighters. In recent years the group has carried out attacks in the DRC, South Sudan, and the CAR. Although the group is reportedly in decline, the LRA abducted 121 people and killed at least three others between April and June 2015, according to the UN.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239404.htm>

<p><b>2012, Libya:</b> US diplomatic facilities in Benghazi attacked; Amb. Christopher Stevens and three other Americans killed</p> <p><b>2001, US:</b> Four passenger planes hijacked; two crash into World Trade Center in New York City; one crashes into Pentagon; fourth crashes into field in Shanksville, PA; nearly 3,000 killed; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 9 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>11</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Attack on convoy in Farah kills 11, wounds 12; Taliban claim responsibility; separate attack in Emam Saheb kills 7 police officers; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 10 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>12</b></p>
<p><b>2011, Afghanistan:</b> US Embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul hit in simultaneous attacks with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p><b>1993, US:</b> In Washington, Israel and PLO sign peace agreement known as Oslo Accords</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 11 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>13</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Colombia:</b> ELN militants kidnap four Israelis, two Britons, one German, and one Spaniard</p> <p><b>1986, South Korea:</b> Bomb at Kimpo airport kills five and wounds 29; North Korea blamed</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 12 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Russia:</b> Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three</p> <p><b>1981, West Germany:</b> US Army General Frederick Kroesen injured in RPG attack in Heidelberg; "Kommando Gudrun Ensslin" of Red Army Faction claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 13 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>15</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Afghanistan:</b> Suicide bomber kills two civilians, wounds five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 14 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>
<p><b>1992, Germany:</b> Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 15 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>

## Ansar al-Sharia (AAS)



**Ansar al-Sharia (AAS)** groups in Libya emerged following the 2011 Libyan revolution. Their goal is to establish sharia and to remove US and Western influence from Libya. Ansar al-Sharia is most active in the Libyan cities of

Benghazi, Darnah, Sirte, and Ajdabiya, but most likely operates elsewhere around the country as well. AAS works with regional extremist groups to train, conduct attacks, and amass weapons, and actively fights Libyan security services' efforts to assert control throughout the country. The term Ansar al-Sharia means "Partisans of Islamic Law."

On 18 June 2015, AAS released an audio statement naming Abu Khalid al-Madani as the group's new amir. The group's previous leader, Muhammad al-Zawahi, was killed while fighting in Benghazi in September 2014. Following Zawahi's death, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Libya benefited from the defection of multiple AAS members.

**Ansar al-Sharia in Benghazi (AAS-B)** and **Ansar al-Sharia in Darnah (AAS-D)** were most likely involved in the 11 September 2012 attacks against US facilities in Benghazi that resulted

in the death of J. Christopher Stevens, the US Ambassador to Libya, and three other US citizens. The United States designated AAS-B and AAS-D as Foreign Terrorist Organizations in January 2014. The groups are also suspected of involvement in attacks and kidnappings targeting foreigners, including an assassination of an American teacher in Benghazi in December 2013.



Abu Iyad al-Tunisi

### **Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia**

(AAS-T) was founded in 2011 by Saifallah Ben Hassine, also known as Abu Iyad al-Tunisi, after he was released from prison during the Tunisian revolution. In mid-2015, Bin Hassine was tried, found guilty, and sentenced in absentia by a Tunisian criminal court to 50 years in prison for his role in terrorist activities. AAS-T was blamed for inciting the storming of the US Embassy in Tunis on 14 September 2012, and has since been designated by the United States as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. AAS-T remains intent on conducting attacks against Western interests in spite of increasing Tunisian security capability and counterterrorism operations. AAS-T attempted suicide attacks against two tourist sites in October 2013 and in 2014 probably was plotting against Jewish targets and Western diplomatic missions in Tunisia.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

<b>1997, Egypt:</b> Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans	<b>SUNDAY</b>	16 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>18</b>
<b>1989, France:</b> UTA Flight 772 to Paris explodes over Niger, killing 170; Libya held responsible	<b>MONDAY</b>	17 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>19</b>
<b>2008, Pakistan:</b> Truck bomb attack against Marriott Hotel in Islamabad kills more than 60, wounds 200; al-Qa'ida strongly suspected <b>1984, Lebanon:</b> Islamic Jihad Organization responsible for truck bomb at US Embassy annex in Beirut; 23 killed	<b>TUESDAY</b>	18 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>20</b>
<b>2013, Kenya:</b> Gunmen kill more than 70, wound 200 in attack on Westgate mall in Nairobi; al-Shabaab claims responsibility <b>2009, Central African Republic:</b> Three Italian aid workers killed, one wounded, three kidnapped in attack near Mboki; no claim of responsibility but Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	19 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>21</b>
<b>2004, Israel:</b> Female al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bomber kills two in Jerusalem	<b>THURSDAY</b>	20 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>22</b>
<b>2010, Colombia:</b> FARC military commander Victor Julio Suarez Rojas, better known as Mono Jojoy, killed in Colombian military operation in Meta Department <b>2003, Algeria:</b> GSPC detonates two bombs near police vehicle, killing three <b>1983, UAE:</b> Omani Gulf Aircraft bombed; 111 killed, including one US citizen	<b>FRIDAY</b>	21 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>23</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia:</b> Unification of the Kingdom			
<b>2002, India:</b> Militants attack Hindu temple, killing 31; LT suspected	<b>SATURDAY</b>	22 Dhu al-Hijja	<b>24</b>

## Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad

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**DATES OF BIRTH USED:** 1 January 1979; 1983

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Sudan

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**HAIR:** Black

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**EYES:** Dark Brown

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**RACE:** Black

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**NATIONALITY:** Sudan

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**LANGUAGES:** English, Arabic

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### WANTED

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On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Abdelbasit was the second shooter in the murders. He escaped from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, and is currently in Somalia.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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**2002, Pakistan:** Militants kill seven at Christian charity in Karachi

SUNDAY

23 Dhu al-Hijja

25

**2004, Syria:** Car-bomb kills HAMAS leader Izz al-Din Shaykh Khalil in Damascus

MONDAY

24 Dhu al-Hijja

26

**2001, France:** Police arrest seven suspected Islamic extremists linked to Bin Ladin network headed by Djamel Beghal

**1987, Greece:** US commissary bombed, killing one; Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) responsible

TUESDAY

25 Dhu al-Hijja

27

**2000, Philippines:** ASG leader killed, two others wounded in military bid to rescue hostages

WEDNESDAY

26 Dhu al-Hijja

28

**2003, Colombia:** FARC motorcycle bomb explodes, killing 10 and wounding 54, including three police officers

THURSDAY

27 Dhu al-Hijja

29

**1998, Sri Lanka:** Lionair flight from Jaffna to Colombo shot down, killing 55; LTTE blamed

**2011, Yemen:** Anwar al-Aulaqi, radical ideologue and attack planner for al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, killed in explosion near Khashef

FRIDAY

28 Dhu al-Hijja

30

**2005, Indonesia:** Resort bombings kill 26 and wound more than 100 in Bali; JI bombmaker Azahari bin Husin believed responsible

SATURDAY

29 Dhu al-Hijja

1

**1995, US:** Umar 'Abd al-Rahman (the "Blind Shaykh") convicted in plot to blow up UN Headquarters and other landmarks in New York

## Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed

---



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Muhammad Makkawi Ibrahim  
Muhammad

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1 January 1984

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Sudan

**RACE:** Black

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Dark Brown

**NATIONALITY:** Sudan

**LANGUAGES:** English, Arabic

### WANTED

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On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Makawi had ties to a group in Sudan called Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles, which plotted to attack US, other Western, and Sudanese interests. He was the leader of the group that carried out the

attack on 1 January 2008, and was identified as one of two shooters in the murders. After escaping from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, Makawi went to Somalia.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE suicide bombing kills 23 and wounds 54 in attack contesting elections	<b>SUNDAY</b> 1 Muharram, A.H. 1438	<b>2</b>
	<b>Islamic:</b> First of Muharram (Islamic New Year)	
<b>1996, Greece:</b> Bomb explodes under car of Greek NATO officer in Athens; 17 November blamed	<b>MONDAY</b> 2 Muharram	<b>3</b>
	<b>Jewish:</b> Rosh Hashanah (New Year, 1st day)	
<b>2000, Peru:</b> Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured	<b>TUESDAY</b> 3 Muharram	<b>4</b>
	<b>Jewish:</b> Rosh Hashanah (2nd Day)	
<b>2010, US:</b> Faisal Shahzad convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, for role in failed vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City <b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 4 Muharram	<b>5</b>
<b>2002, Yemen:</b> French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible <b>1981, Egypt:</b> President Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad <b>1973, Middle East:</b> Yom Kippur War begins	<b>THURSDAY</b> 5 Muharram	<b>6</b>
<b>2004, Egypt:</b> Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded <b>2001, Afghanistan:</b> US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks <b>1985, Mediterranean Sea:</b> Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed	<b>FRIDAY</b> 6 Muharram	<b>7</b>
<b>2002, Kuwait:</b> Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one	<b>SATURDAY</b> 7 Muharram	<b>8</b>



Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the “Party of God”), a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group, advocates Shia empowerment globally. Hizballah has been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombings of the US Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983, and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984, as well as the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985 and the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996.

Hizballah has participated in the Lebanese Government since 1992. With the 2004 passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which called for the disarmament of all armed militias in Lebanon, Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself as the defender of Lebanon against Israeli aggression. On 12 July 2006, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, sparking the 2006 war in which Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival. It has since sought to use the conflict to justify its need to retain its arms as a Lebanese resistance force. In May 2008, Hizballah militants seized parts of Beirut in response to calls by the government to restrict Hizballah’s secure communications and arms. In negotiations to end the violence, Hizballah gained veto power in the government and retained its arms and secure communications.

In July 2011 the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hizballah members—including a senior Hizballah official—for the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, who was killed by a car-bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. Hizballah leader Hasan Nasrallah has publicly stated that Hizballah will not allow any members to be arrested, and continues to paint the STL as a proxy of Israel and the United States.

In February 2008, Hizballah military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb in Damascus. Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation. Additionally, Hasan al-Laqqis, a senior Hizballah military leader, was shot and killed outside his home on 3 December 2013. Hizballah accused Israel of responsibility for the killing, although Tel Aviv denied involvement. Two unknown extremist factions issued statements claiming responsibility for the killing.

Since Mughniyah’s death, the group has engaged in its most aggressive terrorist campaign targeting Israeli interests outside the Middle East since the 1990s. In July 2012, Hizballah detonated a bomb on a bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing five Israeli tourists and a Bulgarian. Several other plots have been disrupted, including the 2014 arrests of operatives in Peru and Thailand and the 2015 discovery of an explosives cache and identification of an operative in Cyprus.

Nasrallah publicly indicated in May 2013 that Hizballah was supporting Bashar al-Asad’s regime by sending fighters to Syria, including Iraqi Shia militias. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Western interests in Iraq. The European Union designated Hizballah’s military wing as a terrorist organization on 22 July 2013, following the March conviction that year of a Hizballah member in Cyprus, the July 2012 bus bombing in Bulgaria, and the group’s intervention in Syria.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

<b>1983, Burma:</b> North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials	<b>SUNDAY</b> 8 Muharram	<b>9</b>
<b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; TTP claims responsibility	<b>MONDAY</b> 9 Muharram <b>US:</b> Columbus Day	<b>10</b>
<b>1993, Norway:</b> Norwegian publisher of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives	<b>TUESDAY</b> 10 Muharram  <b>Islamic:</b> Ashura (primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn, in 61 A.H., 10 October 680 C.E.)	<b>11</b>
<b>2004, Gaza Strip:</b> Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul <b>2002, Indonesia:</b> Multiple car-bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killing 202; JI responsible <b>2000, Yemen:</b> Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 11 Muharram  <b>Jewish:</b> Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	<b>12</b>
<b>2005, Russia:</b> More than 250 armed assailants kill 50, wound 195 in attack on Nalchik; Kabardino-Balkariyan Sector of the Caucasus Front claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b> 12 Muharram	<b>13</b>
	<b>FRIDAY</b> 13 Muharram	<b>14</b>
<b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; TTP claims responsibility for Lahore attack <b>2003, Gaza Strip:</b> Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors <b>1997, Egypt:</b> Three EIJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts	<b>SATURDAY</b> 14 Muharram	<b>15</b>

## Hasan Izz-al-Din

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Ahmed Garbaya, Samir  
Salwwan, Said

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1963

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Lebanon

**HEIGHT:** 5'9" to 5'11" (175-180 cm)

**BUILD:** Slender

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Black

**CITIZENSHIP:** Lebanese

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### WANTED

Hasan Izz-al-Din is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah.

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination, Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Hasan Izz-al-Din was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of a commercial airliner. This hijacking resulted in the assault of multiple passengers and crew members and the murder of one US citizen.

He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<p><b>2000, Saudi Arabia:</b> Two Saudis commandeer flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed</p> <p><b>1997, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE truck bomb at hotel next to Trade Center in Colombo kills 18 and wounds more than 100, including seven US citizens</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 15 Muharram</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>
<p><b>2001, Israel:</b> Cabinet Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi is killed by PFLP</p> <p><b>1995, France:</b> Paris Metro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 16 Muharram</p> <p><b>Jewish:</b> Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; lasts one week)</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Indonesia:</b> Imam Samudra sentenced to death for role in 12 October 2002 bombing in Bali</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 17 Muharram</p>	<p><b>18</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE suicide bomber wounds 23, including three US tourists, in attack against town hall near Colombo</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 18 Muharram</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>
<p><b>1981, Belgium:</b> Antwerp synagogue bombed, killing two and wounding 99</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 19 Muharram</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Israel:</b> Car-bomb explodes next to bus in Karkur, killing 19; PIJ suspected</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 20 Muharram</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Spain:</b> ETA car-bomb kills prison officer in prominent Basque town, Vitoria</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 21 Muharram</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>

## Ghazi Nasr al-Din

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**DATE OF BIRTH:** 13 December 1962;  
1 October 1971

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Beirut, Lebanon

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**HAIR:** Black

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**EYES:** BROWN

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**COMPLEXION:** Olive

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**HEIGHT:** Approx. 5'7" (170 cm)

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**WEIGHT:** Approx. 175 lbs (79 kg)

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**NATIONALITY:** Lebanese

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**LANGUAGES:** Arabic, Spanish

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### WANTED

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Ghazi Nasr al-Din is wanted for questioning regarding his fundraising efforts with Hizballah contributors. Al-Din reportedly met with Hizballah officials in Lebanon to discuss operational issues. In addition, al-Din sought donations for Hizballah and announced the opening of a Hizballah-sponsored community center and office in Venezuela. Al-Din has dual citizenship in Lebanon and Venezuela.

### FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

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Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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***[www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)***



<p><b>2002, Russia:</b> Fifty Chechens seize Podshipnikov Zavod theater in Moscow, taking more than 800 hostages; all Chechens and 124 hostages, including one American, killed during rescue</p> <p><b>1983, Lebanon:</b> Islamic Jihad bombs US Marine barracks in Beirut, killing 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroopers</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 22 Muharram</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>
<p><b>2004, Iraq:</b> Islamic Army mortar attack in Baghdad kills State Department officer Ed Seitz, wounds one</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 23 Muharram</p> <p><b>Jewish:</b> Shemini Atzeret (Assembly of the Eighth Day) <b>Jewish:</b> Simchat Torah (Rejoicing in the Torah)</p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Iraq:</b> Two car-bomb attacks in Baghdad kill more than 130, wound 520; Iraqi president blames al-Qa'ida and followers of Saddam Husayn</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 24 Muharram</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>
<p><b>2012, Afghanistan:</b> Suicide bombing at mosque in Maymana kills 41, wounds 56; no claim of responsibility</p> <p><b>1995, Malta:</b> Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shaqaqi killed by unknown assassin</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 25 Muharram</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>
	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 26 Muharram</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Jordan:</b> USAID official Laurence Foley assassinated in Amman</p> <p><b>2001, Philippines:</b> ASG bomb in Zamboanga kills 11 and wounds 50</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 27 Muharram</p>	<p><b>28</b></p>
<p><b>2005, India:</b> Bombings in New Delhi kill 55, wound almost 200; Islamic Inquilab Mahaz group claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1972, West Germany:</b> Three Black September terrorists hijack Lufthansa plane and demand release of those who committed 1972 Olympics massacre; hijackers are captured but all later released</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 28 Muharram</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**  
Ammar Mansour Bouslim,  
Hassan Rostom Salim

**DATE OF BIRTH:** Approximately 1960

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Lebanon

**HEIGHT:** 5'8" (173 cm)

**BUILD:** Medium

**EYES:** BROWN

**CITIZENSHIP:** Lebanese

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## WANTED

Ali Atwa is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah.

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination, Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Ali Atwa was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of a commercial airliner. This hijacking resulted in the assault of multiple passengers and crew members and the murder of one US citizen.

Ali Atwa has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

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## REWARD

### Up to \$5 Million

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**[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)**

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<b>2000, Spain:</b> Judge and two aides killed and more than 30 wounded in ETA car-bomb attack in Madrid	<b>SUNDAY</b>	29 Muharram	<b>30</b>
<b>2010, Iraq:</b> Armed attackers storm Catholic church in Baghdad, killing 51 and wounding 60; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility <b>1984, India:</b> Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards; many Sikhs killed in retaliation for her death	<b>MONDAY</b>	30 Muharram	<b>31</b>
		Halloween	
<b>1950, US:</b> Two Puerto Rican Nationalist Party members attempt to assassinate President Truman	<b>TUESDAY</b>	1 Safar	<b>1</b>
		<b>Christian:</b> All Saints Day	
<b>2000, Colombia:</b> ELN releases remaining 21 hostages kidnapped from Cali on 17 September	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	2 Safar	<b>2</b>
<b>2010, Sudan:</b> Assailants kill 37 paramilitaries and wound 30 others in Nyala, Southern Darfur State; Justice and Equality Movement claims role in fighting but denies initiating the firefight	<b>THURSDAY</b>	3 Safar	<b>3</b>
<b>2001, Israel:</b> US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility <b>1979, Iran:</b> US Embassy in Tehran seized, 66 taken hostage	<b>FRIDAY</b>	4 Safar	<b>4</b>
<b>2011, Nigeria:</b> Coordinated attacks in Damaturu and other locations over 4 and 5 November kill more than 150; Boko Haram claims responsibility <b>2010, Pakistan:</b> Bombing attack against mosque in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, kills 67 and wounds 108; TTP claims responsibility <b>2009, US:</b> Nidal Malik Hasan kills 13, wounds 29 at Fort Hood, Texas; convicted on 23 counts of murder on 23 August 2013	<b>SATURDAY</b>	5 Safar	<b>5</b>

## Mohammed Ali Hamadei

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Mohammad Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadi, Castro

**HEIGHT:** 5'8" (173 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 150 lbs (68 kg)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Dark Brown

**CITIZENSHIP:** Lebanese

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic, German

**REMARKS:** Hamadei has a mole on his right cheek below his eye. He is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization, Lebanese Hizballah.



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### WANTED

Mohammed Ali Hamadei was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847. This hijacking resulted in the assault of various passengers and crew members, and the murder of Petty Officer Robert D. Stethem, United States Navy.

Hamadei has been indicted on the following charges: aircraft piracy in the Special Aircraft Jurisdiction of the United States; unlawful placing of a destructive device on an aircraft; hostage taking; murder; assault on a passenger; and conspiracy.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>2001, Spain:</b> ETA car-bomb detonates during rush hour in Madrid, wounding 100	<b>SUNDAY</b> 6 Safar	<b>6</b>
<b>1985, Colombia:</b> More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building	<b>MONDAY</b> 7 Safar	<b>7</b>
<b>1987, UK:</b> Thirteen killed by PIRA bomb during Remembrance Day celebration	<b>TUESDAY</b> 8 Safar	<b>8</b>
<b>2005, Jordan:</b> Three near-simultaneous bomb attacks against Western hotels in Amman kill more than 50, wound 110; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility <b>2003, Saudi Arabia:</b> Eighteen killed, 122 wounded in bomb attack on residential compound in Riyadh	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 9 Safar	<b>9</b>
<b>2009, India:</b> Eight civilians killed in attack in North Tripura; National Liberation Front of Tripura claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b> 10 Safar	<b>10</b>
<b>2000, Kuwait:</b> Seven arrested in crackdown on groups planning to bomb US military targets	<b>FRIDAY</b> 11 Safar <b>US:</b> Veterans Day	<b>11</b>
<b>2003, Iraq:</b> Italian Carabinieri barracks bombed, killing four Iraqi citizens; no claim of responsibility <b>1997, Pakistan:</b> Four US citizens and one Pakistani driver killed in Karachi ambush	<b>SATURDAY</b> 12 Safar	<b>12</b>

## Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, also known as Army of the Righteous, is one of the largest and most proficient of the Kashmir-focused militant groups. LT formed in the early 1990s as the military wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, a Pakistan-based Islamic fundamentalist missionary organization founded in the 1980s to oppose the Soviets in Afghanistan. Since 1993, LT has conducted numerous attacks against Indian troops and civilian targets in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, as well as several high-profile attacks inside India itself. Concern over new LT attacks in India remains high. The United States and United Nations have designated LT an international terrorist organization. The Pakistani Government banned LT and froze its assets in 2002. In April 2012 two senior LT leaders were designated by the US State Department Rewards for Justice program. In June 2014, the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on two additional LT leaders and the US State Department amended the Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorist designations for LT to include four additional front organizations.

The Indian Government has charged LT with committing the 26–29 November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, in which gunmen using automatic weapons and grenades attacked several

sites, killing more than 160 people. Pakistani authorities in April 2015 released on bail the head of LT operations, Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi, pending prosecution of him and several other LT leaders for the Mumbai attacks. David Headley, an American citizen who acknowledged attending LT training camps, pleaded guilty in March 2010 to scouting targets for the Mumbai attacks. On 21 November 2012, India executed the lone surviving Mumbai attacker—Ajmal Kasab, a Pakistani—after the Indian Supreme Court upheld his death sentence. India has accused LT of involvement in other high-profile attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed more than 180 people. Indian authorities have speculated that LT also may have contributed surveillance and planning for the 13 February 2010 bombing of a German bakery in Pune, India.

LT's exact size is unknown, but the group probably has several thousand members, predominantly Pakistani nationals seeking a united Kashmir under Pakistani rule. The group recruits internationally, as evidenced by the arrest in the United States of Jubair Ahmed in 2011, Headley's arrest in 2009, and the indictment in 2003 of 11 LT terrorists in Virginia. In 2003, authorities also disrupted an LT plot to attack Australia and in 2009 LT put on hold a plot to attack Denmark in retaliation for cartoons drawn of the Prophet Muhammad.

LT maintains facilities in Pakistan, including training camps, schools, and medical clinics. LT coordinates its charitable activities through its front organization, Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD), which spearheaded humanitarian relief to the victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir. JuD activities, however, have been limited since December 2008 by the UN's designation of the group as an alias for LT. During the 2010 floods in Pakistan, JuD and an affiliated charity, the Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation (FiF), were widely reported to have provided aid to flood victims. In 2014, JuD and FiF were providing relief to internally displaced persons in Pakistan who fled from Pakistani military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>

<p><b>2015, France:</b> Series of attacks in and around Paris, most prominently at the Bataclan theatre, kill 129, injure more than 400; Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claims responsibility</p> <p><b>1995, Saudi Arabia:</b> Car-bomb at US military advisors' facility in Riyadh kills seven, wounds more than 60; Saudis with ties to Bin Ladin arrested</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 13 Safar</p>	<p><b>13</b></p>
<p><b>2002, US:</b> Aimal Kasi executed for 1993 murder of two CIA employees</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 14 Safar</p>	<p><b>14</b></p>
<p><b>1983, Greece:</b> US Navy Captain George Tsantes killed in Athens; 17 November responsible</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 15 Safar</p>	<p><b>15</b></p>
<p></p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 16 Safar</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>
<p><b>1997, Egypt:</b> Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack at Temple of Hatshepsut in Luxor leaves 71 dead</p> <p><b>1973, Greece:</b> Student uprising quashed by military and riot police, multiple dead and wounded; 17 November takes its name from this incident</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 17 Safar</p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Philippines:</b> Car-bomb explodes in Carmen, killing one and wounding two; grenade wounds three more in Isulan; MILF suspected</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 18 Safar</p>	<p><b>18</b></p>
<p><b>1995, Pakistan:</b> Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 19 Safar</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>

## Hafiz Mohammad Saeed

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DATE OF BIRTH: 5 June 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sargodha, Punjab Province, Pakistan

HAIR: Red

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

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### WANTED

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed is a former professor of Arabic and Engineering, as well as the founding member of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan, and its military branch, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. Saeed is suspected of masterminding numerous terrorist attacks, including the 2008 Mumbai attacks, which resulted in the deaths of 166 people, including six American citizens.

The Republic of India has issued an Interpol Red Corner Notice against Saeed for his role in the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks. Additionally, the US Department of the Treasury has designated Saeed as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224. Saeed was also individually designated by the United Nations under UNSCR 1267 in December 2008.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$10 Million

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<p><b>2003, Turkey:</b> Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2000, Gaza Strip:</b> Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 20 Safar</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>
<p><b>2002, Lebanon:</b> Female US citizen shot as she enters church-run facility in Sidon; 'Asbat al-Ansar suspected</p> <p><b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> LTTE starts "Heroes Week" with grenade attack on army patrol, killing two civilians and wounding two</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 21 Safar</p>	<p><b>21</b></p>
<p><b>1979, Pakistan:</b> False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants' attack on US Embassy in Islamabad</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 22 Safar</p> <p><b>Lebanon:</b> Independence Day</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>1996, Comoros:</b> Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American</p> <p><b>1985, Greece:</b> Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 23 Safar</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>
<p><b>2000, India:</b> Gunman kills six Hindu, four Sikh bus passengers; LT blamed</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 24 Safar</p> <p><b>US:</b> Thanksgiving Day</p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>1984, Portugal:</b> US Embassy hit by four mortar rounds; 25 April Movement responsible</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 25 Safar</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>
<p><b>2008, India:</b> Terrorists attack several sites in Mumbai; sieges end three days later with more than 170 dead and 300 wounded; surviving attacker says LT responsible</p> <p><b>2000, Israel:</b> Hizballah bomb attack kills one soldier and wounds two others near Shab'a Farms area</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 26 Safar</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>

## Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Hafiz Abdul Rehman Makki;  
Hafaz Abdul Rahman Makki;  
Abdulrahman Makki

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1948 (circa)

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Bahawalpur,  
Punjab Province, Pakistan

**NATIONALITY:** Pakistani

**CITIZENSHIP:** Pakistan

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### WANTED

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki is the second in command of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba is believed to have organized and carried out the November 2008 terror attacks in Mumbai, which left 166 individuals dead, including six American citizens, as well as numerous other terrorist incidents in India.

The United States Department of the Treasury has designated Makki as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$2 Million

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<b>2009, Russia:</b> Derailment of Moscow-Saint Petersburg train kills 26, wounds 100. Investigators find elements of an explosive device; no claim of responsibility	<b>SUNDAY</b> 27 Safar	<b>27</b>
<b>2002, Kenya:</b> Three suicide bombers drive vehicle into front of Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, killing 15 and wounding 40; al-Qa'ida and other groups claim responsibility	<b>MONDAY</b> 28 Safar	<b>28</b>
<b>2000, India:</b> Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility		
<b>1987, Andaman Sea:</b> Korean Airlines flight 858 blown up over near Burma by two North Korean agents; all 115 passengers killed	<b>TUESDAY</b> 29 Safar	<b>29</b>
<b>1989, Germany:</b> Alfred Herrhausen, head of Deutsche Bank AG, assassinated; Red Army Faction suspected	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 1 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>30</b>
<b>2001, Israel:</b> Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility	<b>THURSDAY</b> 2 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>1</b>
<b>1997, India:</b> Authorities arrest Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists		
<b>1983, Spain:</b> Basque group Iraultza bombs eight US facilities in Spanish Basque territory to protest US involvement in Central America	<b>FRIDAY</b> 3 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>2</b>
<b>2009, Somalia:</b> Man dressed in burqa detonates bomb at graduation ceremony for doctors in Mogadishu, killing three government ministers and 16 others; al-Shabaab claims responsibility	<b>SATURDAY</b> 4 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>3</b>
<b>1984, UAE:</b> Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed		

## Isnlon Hapilon

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 18 March 1966

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Possibly Lantawan, Basilan Island, Philippines

**HEIGHT:** Approximately 5'5" to 5'7" (165-170 cm)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:**

May have chin hair and slight mustache



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### WANTED

Isnlon Hapilon is a senior leader of the Abu Sayyaf Group, a foreign terrorist organization operating in the southern Philippines. The group and its leadership are integrated with the worldwide network of Islamic terrorists, including Jemaah Islamiya and al-Qa'ida.

Hapilon was involved in the 2001 Dos Palmas incident in which 20 individuals were kidnapped, including three Americans.

On 27 May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three American citizens from the Dos Palmas Resort on Palawan in the Philippines. The three Americans were identified as Guillermo Sobero and Martin and Gracia Burnham, an American missionary couple. On 11 June 2001, the ASG spokesman, Abu Sabaya, claimed he had had Guillermo Sobero executed as a "birthday present" for Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. On 7 October 2001, a human skull was recovered from Basilan Island, which was found to be that of Guillermo Sobero. In June 2002, Martin Burnham died in a crossfire between the Filipino soldiers and the ASG; Gracia Burnham was injured but was rescued and repatriated to the United States.

Hapilon was indicted in the District of Columbia for his alleged involvement in terrorist

acts against US nationals and other foreign nationals in and around the Republic of the Philippines.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>2000, Israel:</b> Awad Selmi, senior HAMAS leader on wanted list, killed during terrorist mission	<b>SUNDAY</b>	5 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>4</b>
<b>2013, Yemen:</b> AQAP kills 52, wounds 167, in car-bomb and shooting attack on military hospital in Sanaa <b>2000, Jordan:</b> Ra'id Hijazi sentenced to death for planning Millennium attacks against US and Israeli targets	<b>MONDAY</b>	6 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>5</b>
<b>2011, Afghanistan:</b> Attacks on Shia mosques in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif kill more than 60; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi al-Alami claims responsibility <b>2000, Sri Lanka:</b> Landmine believed planted by LTTE kills four bus passengers and wounds 21	<b>TUESDAY</b>	7 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>6</b>
<b>2009, Pakistan:</b> Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	8 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>7</b>
<b>2009, Iraq:</b> Near-simultaneous vehicle bombs at government buildings kill 127; authorities blame al-Qa`ida militants <b>2000, Yemen:</b> Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing	<b>THURSDAY</b>	9 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>8</b>
<b>1999:</b> UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism	<b>FRIDAY</b>	10 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>9</b>
<b>2008, Pakistan:</b> Suicide bomber kills 85, wounds 200 in attack in Kurram; Taliban widely believed responsible	<b>SATURDAY</b>	11 Rabi` al-Awwal	<b>10</b>

## Central Eurasia and Central Asia Terrorism



**Imirat Kavkaz (IK)**, founded in late 2007 by now-deceased Chechen extremist Doku Umarov, is an Islamist militant organization based in Russia's North Caucasus. Its stated goal is the liberation of what it considers to be Muslim lands from Moscow. The group, now led by Abu Usman Gimrinskiy, also known as Magomed Suleymanov, regularly conducts attacks against Russian security forces in the North Caucasus. In the period 2010-2013, it carried out high-profile suicide bombings against civilian targets in Moscow and elsewhere in Russia that killed dozens. The group has been badly weakened by recent defections of senior leaders and fighters to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and it remains unclear how many extremists remain loyal to IK in the North Caucasus. Nonetheless, at least one militant group fighting Bashar al-Asad in Syria composed partly of North Caucasians remains loyal to IK leadership and Gimrinskiy. The US State Department in May 2011 designated Imirat Kavkaz as a Specially Designated Terrorist Group under Executive Order 13224.

The **Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)** is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the early 2000s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IJU, which is committed to toppling the government in Uzbekistan, conducted two attacks there in 2004 and one in 2009. The IJU is also active in Afghanistan, where the group operates alongside the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani Network. The group has had particular success in recruiting German nationals and achieved international notoriety following the 2007 disruption of an IJU plot by the so-called Sauerland Cell to attack various targets in Germany. The US State Department in June 2005 designated the IJU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

The **Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)** is an extremist organization that formed in the late 1990s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IMU seeks to overthrow the government in Uzbekistan and establish a radical Islamist caliphate in all of "Turkestan," which it considers to be the Central Asian region between the Caspian Sea and Xinjiang in western China. The IMU has become increasingly active in the Taliban-led insurgency in northern Afghanistan, providing the IMU with a springboard for future operations in Central Asia. A known IMU spokesperson in a video message delivered to Radio Liberty's Tajik service claimed responsibility for a September 2010 ambush against a military convoy in Tajikistan. The IMU in June 2014 joined Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan fighters in a deadly siege of Karachi International Airport that killed 37. IMU has made public claims in support of ISIL, potentially fracturing their longstanding ties with the Afghan Taliban. The US State Department in September 2000 designated the IMU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239406.htm>

**2007, Algeria:** Two car-bombs in Algiers kill at least 60, including 10 UN personnel, wound more than 170; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility

**SUNDAY** 12 Rabi' al-Awwal

11

**Islamic:** Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, 570 C.E. [approximate]); observed by Sunni

**1997, Egypt:** Security forces kill 'Abd al-Hafiz, al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for Luxor attack on 17 November

**1983, Kuwait:** US and French embassies bombed, killing six and wounding 80; Hizballah responsible

**MONDAY** 13 Rabi' al-Awwal

12

**2001, India:** Parliament bombed, killing 13; Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed are responsible

**TUESDAY** 14 Rabi' al-Awwal

13

**Islamic:** Death of Muhammad (11 A.H., 632 C.E.; approximate; Islamic calendar)

**1987, West Bank:** Founding of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) by Shaykh Ahmad Yasin

**WEDNESDAY** 15 Rabi' al-Awwal

14

**2009, Iraq:** Series of vehicle bombs in Baghdad and Mosul kills eight; al-Qa'ida in Iraq blamed

**THURSDAY** 16 Rabi' al-Awwal

15

**2014, Pakistan:** Attack on school in Peshawar kills 145, including 132 schoolchildren, and wounds another 130; TTP claims responsibility  
**1983, UK:** PIRA bombs Harrods department store in London, killing nine including one US citizen, and wounding 91 others

**FRIDAY** 17 Rabi' al-Awwal

16

**Islamic:** Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, 570 C.E. [approximate]); observed by Shia

**1996, Peru:** MRTA rebels take 700 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima; all rebels killed in successful rescue  
**1981, Italy:** US Army Brigadier General James Dozier kidnapped by Red Brigades in Verona, rescued unharmed on 28 January 1982

**SATURDAY** 18 Rabi' al-Awwal

17

## Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri

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**DATE OF BIRTH:** 10 or 11 July 1965

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Saudi Arabia

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**HEIGHT:** 5'2" (157 cm)

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**HAIR:** Black

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**EYES:** Black

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**CHARACTERISTICS:** El-Hoorie has a mole on his face

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**CITIZENSHIP:** Saudi Arabian

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### WANTED

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On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>1999, Sri Lanka:</b> Suicide bomber at election rally kills 23 and wounds 100, including the President; bomb attack at opposition rally kills 11; LTTE blamed in both cases	<b>SUNDAY</b> 19 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>18</b>
<b>1998, Philippines:</b> Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island	<b>MONDAY</b> 20 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>19</b>
<b>1999, Ecuador:</b> Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC	<b>TUESDAY</b> 21 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>20</b>
<b>2007, Pakistan:</b> Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar. Outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility	<b>WEDNESDAY</b> 22 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>21</b>
<b>1988, UK:</b> Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible <b>1975, Austria:</b> "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die	<b>THURSDAY</b> 23 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>22</b>
<b>2001, US:</b> Richard Reid attempts to detonate a bomb on board American Airlines flight 63 but is subdued by passengers <b>2000, West Bank:</b> HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Meholah kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers	<b>FRIDAY</b> 24 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>23</b>
<b>1975, Greece:</b> CIA station chief Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November responsible	<b>SATURDAY</b> 25 Rabi' al-Awwal	<b>24</b>
<b>Jewish:</b> First night of Hannukah; lasts one week		

# Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil

*In late August 2015, Ahmad al-Mughassil was reported to have been arrested in Lebanon and to be in Saudi custody*



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abu Omran

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 26 June 1967

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Saudi Arabia

**HEIGHT:** 5'4" (163 cm)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**CITIZENSHIP:** Saudi Arabian

## WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

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<p><b>2009, US:</b> Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempts to detonate plastic explosives aboard Northwest Airlines flight 253 en route to Detroit; al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula claims responsibility for the failed attack</p> <p><b>2000, India:</b> Suicide car-bomber kills 11 and wounds more than 20 near Army zone in Srinagar; Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility; blast coincides with bomb attacks in Pakistan that wounded 37</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 26 Rabi' al-Awwal</p> <p><b>Christian:</b> Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox)</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>
<p><b>1994, France:</b> Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseille, killing hijackers and freeing passengers</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 27 Rabi' al-Awwal</p> <p><b>US:</b> Christmas Day observed <b>US:</b> Kwanzaa</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>
<p><b>2007, Pakistan:</b> Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p><b>2002, Russia:</b> Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210</p> <p><b>1985, Italy &amp; Austria:</b> ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 28 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>
<p><b>1972, Thailand:</b> Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 29 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>28</b></p>
<p><b>2000, Colombia:</b> Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush</p> <p><b>1992, Yemen:</b> Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests</p> <p><b>1975, US:</b> Bomb kills 11, wounds 74 at TWA baggage claim in LaGuardia Airport, New York City; no claim of responsibility, Croatian nationalists suspected</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 30 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>
<p><b>2013, Russia:</b> At least 34 killed in three attacks over past four days in Volgograd; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility in January on website linked to Imirat Kavkaz</p> <p><b>2000, Philippines:</b> Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 1 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>30</b></p>
<p><b>2000, West Bank:</b> Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by members of Force 17</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 2 Rabi al-Thani</p> <p><b>New Year's Eve</b> <b>Jewish:</b> Last night of Hannukah</p>	<p><b>31</b></p>

## Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser

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PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

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HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

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HAIR: Black

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EYES: Brown

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CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

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### WANTED

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On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<p><b>2011, Egypt:</b> Attack on Coptic church in Alexandria kills 23, wounds almost 100; Army of Islam blamed but group denies responsibility</p> <p><b>2009, India:</b> Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible</p> <p><b>2008, Sudan:</b> Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted</p> <p><b>2001, Israel:</b> HAMAS suicide car-bomb wounds 54 in Netanya</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> 3 Rabi al-Thani</p> <hr/> <p>New Year's Day, 2017</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>2008, Algeria:</b> Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>MONDAY</b> 4 Rabi al-Thani</p> <hr/> <p><b>US:</b> New Year's Day observed</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>2008, Afghanistan:</b> Car-bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> 5 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> 6 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>2003, Israel:</b> Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide bomber attacks kill 23 persons and wound 107</p> <p><b>1996, Gaza Strip:</b> HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") is killed by booby-trapped cell phone</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> 7 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p><b>1963, Colombia:</b> National Liberation Army (ELN) founded</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b> 8 Rabi al-Thani</p> <hr/> <p><b>Christian:</b> Epiphany</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>2015, France:</b> Attack on <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> magazine office kills 12 in Paris; AQAP claims responsibility on 14 January</p> <p><b>2007, India:</b> Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> 9 Rabi al-Thani</p> <hr/> <p><b>Christian:</b> Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>

## Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub

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DATE OF BIRTH: 16 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: Approximately 5'4"  
(163 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

REMARKS: Al-Yacoub has a receding hairline and may wear a beard.



### WANTED

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On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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<b>1998, US:</b> Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is sentenced to life plus 240 years for World Trade Center bombings in 1993	<b>SUNDAY</b>	10 Rabi al-Thani	<b>8</b>
<b>2015, France:</b> Four killed in attack on deli in Paris; ISIL claims responsibility on 3 February <b>2001, Colombia:</b> Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	<b>MONDAY</b>	11 Rabi al-Thani	<b>9</b>
<b>2013, Pakistan:</b> Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility <b>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	<b>TUESDAY</b>	12 Rabi al-Thani	<b>10</b>
<b>2010, India:</b> Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	13 Rabi al-Thani	<b>11</b>
<b>2007, Greece:</b> Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported; Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility <b>2000, Turkey:</b> Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed	<b>THURSDAY</b>	14 Rabi al-Thani	<b>12</b>
<b>1987, West Germany:</b> Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and with the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei was sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon	<b>FRIDAY</b>	15 Rabi al-Thani	<b>13</b>
<b>2004, Gaza Strip:</b> First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing	<b>SATURDAY</b>	16 Rabi al-Thani	<b>14</b>

## Afghan Taliban

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The Taliban is a Sunni Islamist nationalist and pro-Pashtun movement founded in the early 1990s that ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 until October 2001. The movement's founding nucleus—the word “Taliban” is Pashto for “students”—was composed of peasant farmers and men studying Islam in Afghan and Pakistani madrasas, or religious schools. The Taliban found a foothold and consolidated their strength in southern Afghanistan.

By 1994, the Taliban had moved their way through the south, capturing several provinces from various armed factions who had been fighting a civil war after the Soviet-backed Afghan government fell in 1992. By September 1996, the Taliban had captured Kabul, killed the country's president, and established the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. The Taliban's first move was to institute a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction and jurisprudence. In practice, this meant often merciless policies on the treatment of women, political opponents of any type, and religious minorities.

In the years leading up to the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the Taliban provided a safe haven for al-Qa'ida. This gave al-Qa'ida a base in which it could freely recruit, train, and deploy terrorists to other countries. The Taliban held sway in Afghanistan until October 2001, when they were routed from power by the US-led campaign against al-Qa'ida.

In arguably the most significant development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region since the May 2011 death of al-Qa'ida founder Usama Bin Ladin, the Taliban in July 2015 revealed that its reclusive leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, had died in 2013. Omar, who was the president of Afghanistan during the Taliban's rule and a major Bin Ladin supporter, was wanted by the US Government through the Rewards for Justice program. Mullah Akhtar Mohammed Mansur, who was Omar's second-in-command, in early August 2015 was selected as the new Taliban leader. Mansur is only the second leader that the group has ever had.

The Afghan Taliban are responsible for most insurgent attacks in Afghanistan, which follow an established pattern of regular low-level ambush and hit-and-run attacks, coupled with periodic high-profile attacks. The Taliban have been moving aggressively in many parts of the country, evidenced by the fact that suicide and complex attacks increased by 78 percent countrywide in the first six months of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. The Taliban between 7 and 10 August 2015 conducted a series of attacks in quick succession in Kabul that resulted in at least 60 deaths, marking the deadliest stretch in the capital since the US-led invasion in 2001. In the first attack, a suicide bomber detonated a large truck bomb in a residential area while attempting to target an Afghan Defense Ministry building, killing 15 civilians and wounding up to 400 others. On its own, the explosion caused an unprecedented number of casualties from a single attack in the capital in recent years—the Taliban is widely suspected of having conducted the attack although they did not claim responsibility for it because of the massive civilian casualties. Less than 24 hours later, over 40 cadets and civilians were killed when a suicide bomber dressed in police uniform blew himself up at the entrance of Kabul Police Academy. Later that day a Taliban squad targeted Resolute Support Mission installation Camp Integrity, killing at least nine, including one NATO serviceman. On 10 August a Taliban suicide bomber plowed a car into a checkpoint near the entrance to Kabul International Airport, killing at least 5 and wounding 15.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>



## Taliban Presence in Afghanistan and Pakistan



## Haqqani Network



The Haqqani Network is a Sunni Islamist militant organization founded by Jalaluddin Haqqani, who emerged as a top Afghan warlord and insurgent commander during the anti-Soviet war; he was a member of the Hezb-e Islami faction led by renowned mujahedin commander Younis Khalis. Jalaluddin later allied with the Afghan Taliban as that group's Minister of Tribal and Border Affairs when the Taliban held power in Afghanistan during the mid-to-late 1990s. He was a known associate of Usama Bin Ladin and was recognized as one of Bin Ladin's closest mentors during the al-Qa'ida founder's formative years in the 1980s Afghan war. Sirajuddin Haqqani, Jalaluddin's son, currently leads the day-to-day activities of the group, along with several of his closest relatives. Sirajuddin in August 2015 was named as a deputy to newly appointed Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mohammed Mansur—cementing the alliance between the Haqqanis and the Taliban.

The Haqqani Network is primarily based in North Waziristan, Pakistan, and conducts cross-border operations into eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. The group is primarily composed of members of the Zadran tribe. The Haqqanis are considered the most

lethal and sophisticated insurgent group targeting US, Coalition, and Afghan forces in Afghanistan; they typically conduct coordinated small-arms assaults coupled with rocket attacks, IEDs, suicide attacks, and attacks using bomb-laden vehicles.

The Haqqani Network is responsible for some of the highest-profile attacks of the Afghan war, including the June 2011 assault on the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel, conducted jointly with the Afghan Taliban, and two major suicide bombings—in 2008 and 2009—against the Indian Embassy in Kabul. In September 2011, the Haqqanis participated in a day-long assault against major targets in Kabul, including the US Embassy, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters, the Afghan Presidential Palace, and the Afghan National Directorate of Security headquarters. More recently, in October 2013, Afghan security forces intercepted a truck bomb deployed by the Haqqanis against Forward Operating Base Goode in Paktiya Province. The device, which did not detonate, contained some 61,500 pounds of explosives and was the largest truck bomb ever built. The group is also involved in a number of criminal activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including extortion, kidnapping for ransom, and smuggling.

The US Government in 2012 designated the Haqqani Network as a Foreign Terrorist Organization because of its involvement in the Afghan insurgency, attacks on US military and civilian personnel and Western interests in Afghanistan, and because of its ties to the Taliban and al-Qa'ida. In addition to designating the group, key members have also been individually designated. Haqqani leaders Saidullah Jan, Yahya Haqqani, and Muhammad Omar Zadran, as well as suicide operations chief Qari Abdul Ra'uf (also known as Qari Zakir), and Ibrahim Haqqani, remain either designated for financial sanctions or are on US most-wanted lists.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>

## Sirajuddin Haqqani



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1973 (circa)

**HEIGHT:** 5'7" (170 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 150 lbs (68 kg)

**HAIR:** Black

**COMPLEXION:** Light, with wrinkles

**NATIONALITY:** Afghan Pashtun



### WANTED

Sirajuddin Haqqani currently leads the day-to-day activities of the Haqqani Network. During an interview with an American news organization, Sirajuddin admitted planning the 14 January 2008 attack against the Serena Hotel in Kabul that killed six people, including American citizen Thor David Hesla. Sirajuddin also admitted to having planned the April 2008 assassination attempt on Afghan President Hamid Karzai. He has coordinated and participated in cross-border attacks against US and Coalition forces in Afghanistan. He is believed to be located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

The US Department of State designated Sirajuddin Haqqani a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224 in March 2008.

The Haqqani Network is a militant group founded by Jalaluddin Haqqani, an Afghanistan-battlefield commander from the 1980s who fought against the Soviet Union. The Haqqani Network is allied with the Afghan Taliban and al-Qa'ida and seeks to reestablish Taliban rule in Afghanistan. It is primarily based in North Waziristan, Pakistan, and conducts cross-border operations into eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. The Haqqanis are considered the most lethal insurgent group targeting Coalition and Afghan forces in Afghanistan.

Some of the group's most notorious attacks include an

attack on the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul in June 2011, which killed 11 civilians and two Afghan policemen; a September 2011 truck bombing in Wardak Province, Afghanistan, which wounded 77 US soldiers; a 19-hour attack on the US Embassy and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters in Kabul in September 2011, which killed 16 Afghans, including at least six children; a June 2012 suicide bomb attack against Forward Operating Base Salerno, which killed two US soldiers and wounded more than 100; and a 12-hour siege of the Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul in June 2012, which resulted in the death of at least 18 Afghans.

The US Department of State designated the Haqqani Network a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 19 September 2012.

### REWARD

#### Up to \$10 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Aziz Haqqani

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DATE OF BIRTH: 1988 (circa)

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### WANTED

Aziz Haqqani is a senior member of the Haqqani Network and brother of Haqqani Network leader Sirajuddin Haqqani. Aziz is intimately involved in logistical operations and command decisions in support of coordinating cross-border attacks against International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Government of Afghanistan forces in Afghanistan. Furthermore, he serves as the primary conduit (for the Haqqanis) for operations in Kabul and high-profile attacks throughout the country.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***

## Yahya Haqqani



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Yaya Haqqani, Yahyah Haqqani, Haroon

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1982

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Miram Shah, Pakistan



### WANTED

Yahya Haqqani is a senior Haqqani Network member who has been closely involved in the group's terrorist, financial, and propaganda activities. Yahya has acted as de facto head of the group when senior-most leaders Sirajuddin Haqqani (Yahya's brother-in-law), Khalil Haqqani, and Badruddin Haqqani (deceased) were absent. Yahya has also assumed duties as a Haqqani Network logistician and has facilitated funding for Haqqani commanders including a subordinate of now-deceased Haqqani Network commander Sangin Zadrán and Haqqani Network chief of suicide operations, Abdul Rauf Zakir.

Yahya has conducted facilitation activities in support of Haqqani Network attacks and other activities. In early 2013, Yahya coordinated the transfer of supplies from the United Arab Emirates to Haqqani Network senior leader Khalil Haqqani. In 2012, Yahya coordinated the distribution of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and communications equipment, and he also reviewed preparations for the 7 August 2012 Haqqani Network attack against a Coalition Forward Operating Base in Logar Province, Afghanistan, in which 13 people were wounded.

Yahya sometimes serves as a liaison between the Haqqani Network and al-Qa'ida. In this role, Yahya has provided money to al-Qa'ida members

in the region for their personal expenses. As of mid-2009, he acted as the Haqqani Network's primary liaison with foreign fighters.

Yahya has also conducted and managed Haqqani Network and Taliban media and propaganda activities. Yahya has worked on Haqqani Network media activities since at least 2009 when he edited videos from fighters in Afghanistan working out of a media studio in a Haqqani Network madrassa. As of late 2011, Yahya obtained money for Haqqani Network media expenses from Sirajuddin Haqqani or one of Sirajuddin's surrogates.

The US Department of the Treasury designated Yahya Haqqani a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224 on 5 February 2014.

### REWARD

#### Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Khalil al-Rahman Haqqani

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Khalil ur Rahman Haqqani,  
Khaleel Haqqani, Khalil Ahmad  
Haqqani

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1 January 1966

**ALTERNATE DATE OF BIRTH:** 1958-1964



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### WANTED

A senior member of the Haqqani Network, Khalil al-Rahman Haqqani engages in fundraising activities on behalf of the Taliban and provides support to the Taliban operating in Afghanistan. As of early 2010, he provided funds to Taliban cells in Logar Province, Afghanistan. In 2009, Khalil was one of several people responsible for the detention of enemy prisoners captured by the Taliban and the Haqqani Network. Khalil has taken orders for Taliban operations from his nephew Sirajuddin Haqqani, who was designated by the United States in March 2008 pursuant to Executive Order 13224. Khalil has also acted on behalf of al-Qa'ida and has been linked to al-Qa'ida terrorist operations. In 2002, he was deploying men to reinforce al-Qa'ida elements in Paktia Province, Afghanistan.

The US Department of the Treasury designated Khalil al-Rahman Haqqani a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224 on 9 February 2011.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***

## Abdul Rauf Zakir

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Qari Zakir

**DATE OF BIRTH:** Between 1969 and 1971

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Kabul, Afghanistan

**CITIZENSHIP:** Afghanistan

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### WANTED

Abdul Rauf Zakir, also known as Qari Zakir, is the chief of suicide operations for the Haqqani Network. Zakir is responsible for the Haqqani Network's training program.

Zakir has been involved in many of the Haqqani Network's high-profile suicide attacks and is partially responsible for making some of the final determinations on whether to proceed with large-scale attacks planned by local district-level commanders. Attacks using personnel selected from Zakir's training program include the 2010 attacks on Coalition bases Salerno and Chapman; the June 2011 attack on the Intercontinental Hotel, which killed 11 civilians and two Afghan policemen; and the September 2011 attack on the US Embassy in Kabul, which killed 16 Afghans, including at least six children.

The US Department of State designated Abdul Rauf Zakir a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224 on 5 November 2012.

The Haqqani Network has planned and carried out a number of significant kidnappings and attacks against US and Coalition forces in Afghanistan, as well as Afghan government and civilian targets. Some of the group's most notorious attacks include an attack on the Intercontinental Hotel in Kabul

in June 2011, which killed 11 civilians and two Afghan policemen; a September 2011 truck bombing in Wardak Province, Afghanistan, which wounded 77 US soldiers; a 19-hour attack on the US Embassy and International Security Assistance Force headquarters in Kabul in September 2011; a June 2012 suicide bomb attack against Forward Operating Base Salerno, which killed two US soldiers and wounded more than 100; and a 12-hour siege of the Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul in June 2012, which resulted in the death of at least 18 Afghans, including 14 civilians.

The US Department of State designated the Haqqani Network a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 9 September 2012.

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### REWARD

#### Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin



Gulbuddin  
Hekmatyar

Hezb-e-Islami, or “Party of Islam,” is a political and paramilitary organization in Afghanistan founded in 1976 by former Afghan prime minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who has been prominent in various Afghan conflicts since the late 1970s. Hezb-e-Islami

Gulbuddin (HIG) is an offshoot of that original Hezb-e-Islami, and is a virulently anti-Western insurgent group whose goal is to replace the Western-backed Afghan Government with an Islamic state rooted in sharia in line with Hekmatyar’s vision of a Pashtun-dominated Afghanistan. His group conducts attacks against Coalition forces, Afghan Government targets, and Western interests in Afghanistan. HIG is distinct from Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan (HIA), a legal Afghan political party composed of, among others, some reconciled HIG members. HIG shares most elements of Taliban ideology and HIG insurgents cooperate with the Taliban in some parts of Afghanistan despite some ideological differences. Hekmatyar in July 2015 told his followers to help Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters in Afghanistan fight the Taliban but stopped short of pledging allegiance to ISIL. HIG spokesman Haroon Zarghoon a few days later, however, denied that any such

statement had been issued. Ever the opportunist, Hekmatyar in early August 2015 urged the Taliban to join HIG after Mullah Omar’s death.

HIG’s influence in Afghanistan started to wane in 1996, when the Taliban assumed control of most of the country following a series of clashes between the two groups, forcing HIG from southern Kabul and driving Hekmatyar into exile in Iran. HIG re-emerged in Afghanistan following the US-led operation in October 2001, and has carried out attacks on Afghan and Coalition forces, primarily in Kunar and Nuristan Provinces. HIG also uses Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province as a staging area for logistics, fundraising, and recruitment efforts, particularly in the Shamshatu refugee camp located near Peshawar.

Hekmatyar and his deputies, Ghairat Baheer and Qutbuddin Hilal, continue to participate sporadically in negotiations with the Afghan Government. Hilal even ran for Afghan president in the country’s April 2014 election and in June 2015 was appointed by Afghan President Ashraf Ghani as a special advisor for peace affairs. HIG, however, continues to issue strongly-worded editorials against the NATO mission in Afghanistan and against the Western-backed Afghan Government.

The group has conducted some widely publicized attacks during the past few years. Most recently, HIG spokesman Haroon Zarghoon claimed responsibility for a suicide VBIED attack in Kabul on 7 July 2015 against a NATO convoy. HIG also claimed responsibility for a deadly insider attack in April 2015 in Nangarhar Province in which a US soldier was killed. On 10 February 2014, the group executed an attack which killed at least two US civilians and wounded two other Americans and seven Afghan nationals. HIG was also responsible for a 16 May 2013 suicide VBIED attack in Kabul, which destroyed a US armored SUV and killed two US soldiers, four US civilian contractors, eight Afghans—including two children—and wounded at least 37 others. The attack marked the deadliest incident against US personnel in Kabul in 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>



## Abdul Saboor

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**  
Abdul Saboor Nasratyar,  
Engineer Saboor

### WANTED

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Abdul Saboor is an explosives expert associated with Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG). Saboor is one of HIG leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's top lieutenants, directs HIG suicide attacks in Afghanistan, and maintains ties to al-Qa'ida, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and the Haqqani Network.

Saboor is responsible for the 16 May 2013 suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (SVBIED) attack in Kabul, Afghanistan, which destroyed a US armored SUV, killing two soldiers and four US civilian contractors, eight Afghans—including two children—and wounding at least 37 others.

Saboor and HIG explosives expert Abdullah Nowbahar

were key participants in the 18 September 2012 SVBIED attack against a bus carrying Kabul International Airport foreign employees, in which over a dozen people were killed.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million Reward

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Abdullah Nowbahar

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### WANTED

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Abdullah Nowbahar is a Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG) explosives expert and is a member of Abdul Saboor's attack network. Nowbahar is also one of HIG leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's top lieutenants and has been involved in attacks in Kabul since 2008. Nowbahar and Saboor were key participants in the 18 September 2012 suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (SVBIED) attack against a bus carrying Kabul International Airport foreign employees, in which over a dozen people were killed.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$2 Million Reward

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Shaykh Aminullah

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Fazeel-A-Tul, Shaykh Abu Mohammed Ameen Al-Peshawar, Abu Mohammad Amin Bishawri, Sheik Aminullah, Shaykh Ameen, Shaykh Aminullah al-Peshawari, Abu Mohammad Aminullah Peshawari, Abu Mohammad Shaykh Aminullah al Bishauri, Shaykh

**DATES OF BIRTH USED:** 1961, 1967, 1973

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**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Konar Province, Afghanistan

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**HEIGHT:** 5'10" (178 cm)

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**COMPLEXION:** Light

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**BUILD:** Thin, with large round stomach

### WANTED

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Shaykh Aminullah is wanted for questioning in connection with providing material support to al-Qa'ida, the Taliban, and anti-Coalition militias, with the aid of a Pakistan-based terrorist group, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT). Shaykh Aminullah is the founder and director of the Ganj Madrassa, a religious institution, and operates as a financier, recruiter, and weapons facilitator for the madrassa.

Aminullah wears thick glasses and has a curly, chest-length salt-and-pepper beard. He may be residing in the Ganj area (or Ganji District), Peshawar, Pakistan.

### FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

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Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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***www.fbi.gov***

## Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (ABM)



Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (ABM)—also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-Sinai Province—is the most active and capable terrorist group operating in Egypt. ABM—which pledged allegiance to ISIL in November 2014, becoming ISIL's Sinai

Province—seeks the destruction of Israel and the establishment of an Islamic emirate and implementation of sharia in the Sinai Peninsula. The group is based in the Sinai but in fall 2013 expanded its operational reach into Egypt's Nile Valley.

ABM emerged in 2011 when it claimed responsibility for a cross-border attack into southern Israel from the Sinai. Since 2011, ABM has carried out additional cross-border attacks, launched rocket attacks against Israel, and repeatedly bombed the gas pipeline in the Sinai that supplies natural gas to Israel and Jordan.

Following the August 2013 crackdown by Egyptian security forces on those protesting the ouster of President Muhammad Mursi, ABM launched a campaign of attacks against Egyptian government and security targets. ABM since then has claimed responsibility for

several of the highest-profile and sophisticated attacks in Egypt, including an attempted assassination of the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, the downing of an Egyptian military helicopter in the Sinai with a surface-to-air missile, and several deadly vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attacks against Egyptian security installations. ABM for the first time demonstrated its willingness to target civilians when it claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing on a tourist bus in the Sinai in February 2014, though ABM described the attack as targeting Egyptian economic interests. The group also claimed responsibility for an August 2014 carjacking in Egypt's western desert that killed a US oil worker. Since announcing its formal alignment with ISIL in late 2014, ABM has conducted several of its most lethal and sophisticated attacks to date and has continued to focus attacks primarily against Egyptian government and security targets. However, the group claimed responsibility for a June 2015 rocket and mortar attack against the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) base in the Sinai, the first terrorist attack against MFO facilities.

ABM has not made explicit threats against the West or Western targets in its official propaganda. However, the group views the West, and the United States in particular, as supporters of Israel and Egypt and expresses anti-Western sentiment in its rhetoric. Various social media accounts claiming association with the group have posted threats to US and other Western targets, although ABM has repeatedly denied a social media presence.

The US State Department designated ABM as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in April 2014. The US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Asset Control has designated several ABM-affiliated persons and groups as Specially Designated Nationals.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239407.htm>

## Greek Domestic Terrorism



Greek domestic terrorism stems from radical leftist and anarchist ideologies that developed in reaction to the military dictatorship that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. Shortly after the dictatorship's collapse, radical leftist elements emerged to form Greece's two most notorious terrorist groups, Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA).

17N's first major operation was the assassination of CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch in 1975. For the next 27 years, 17N was Greece's most lethal terrorist group, killing at least 23 individuals, including four Americans. ELA appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most active terrorist organization, conducting approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994. Following a botched attack, Greek authorities largely eliminated 17N in 2002 under pressure to stem terrorism prior to the 2004 Olympic Games.

A new generation of terrorist groups subsequently emerged, the three most prominent of which were Revolutionary Struggle (EA), Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), and Sect of Revolutionaries (SE).

EA, a radical leftist group, conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against

Greek and Western interests after its emergence in 2003, including a rocket-propelled grenade attack against the US Embassy in Athens in January 2007. Greek authorities largely disrupted the group's operations in 2010. In mid-2012 the group's ringleader, Nikos Maziotis, and his girlfriend violated the terms of their release pending trial and disappeared. Maziotis—who was recaptured by Greek police in July 2014—has since been linked to a number of bank robberies. In April 2014, EA claimed responsibility for a car-bombing outside the Bank of Greece in Athens to protest Greece's return to international markets, its first attack since 2009.

SPF, an anarchist group, claimed responsibility for a 2010 parcel bomb campaign that targeted international leaders and institutions outside Greece, a first for Greek domestic terrorists. A series of arrests from late 2010 through 2011 against the group's leadership temporarily crippled SPF's operations. In June 2013, however, SPF claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the car of the director of Korydallos prison—where many domestic terrorists are currently held—promising more attacks and declaring a common front with other like-minded groups and the international Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front. In April 2014, SPF claimed responsibility for a parcel bomb targeting a police station.

Radical leftist SE last acted in 2010 after a 13-month hiatus to assassinate a Greek journalist outside of his Athens home, having assassinated a Hellenic Police officer in 2009. SE has not claimed an attack since 2010.

Largely unknown groups in 2012 claimed an attempt on the Athens metro using a crude incendiary device and an incendiary attack that severely damaged Microsoft offices in Athens. Attacks continued in 2013-14, including a spate of arson attacks against journalists' homes and government offices, a bombing at The Mall in Athens, violence between anarchists and the rising extreme-right party Golden Dawn, and gunmen firing on the residence of the German ambassador in Athens. Other groups active in the last year included the Group of Popular Rebels (OLA) and the Zero Tolerance Organization (ZTO).

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239406.htm>

## Turkish Domestic Terrorism



**The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)** was created in 1994 when its predecessor group, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered after factional infighting. The Marxist-Leninist group espouses an anti-US, anti-NATO, and anti-Turkish establishment ideology and has targeted US interests intermittently for several decades, most recently in February 2013 when a suicide bomber targeted the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. Its goals are the overthrow of the Turkish state, the removal of the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and the abolition of one- to three-man prison cells, called F-type prisons, in Turkey. The US Department of State in April 2014 offered rewards for information on three DHKP/C leaders through its Rewards for Justice program. In response, DHKP/C issued a statement calling the United States its "chief enemy."

DHKP/C added suicide bombings to its tactics in 2001, with successful attacks against the Turkish police, in addition to improvised explosive devices and targeted assassinations. Increased attacks in 2003 probably were a reaction to Turkey's support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. DHKP/C entered an operational lull until mid-2012 when the group resumed attacks against Turkish police targets. Following the February 2013 US Embassy attack, DHKP/C has continued

targeting Turkish Government and police interests, indicating that the group remained operationally viable despite crackdowns. For example, the group on 31 March 2015 took hostage a Turkish prosecutor—who along with his captors was killed during a shootout with police—and on 1 April attempted a failed suicide bombing targeting the Turkish National Police's Istanbul headquarters.



Abdullah Ocalan

**The Kurdistan People's Congress (Kongra-Gel or KGK, formerly the Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK)** is a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey. Composed mostly of Turkish Kurds, the group in 1984 began a campaign of armed violence, including terrorism, which resulted in over 45,000 deaths. KGK and Turkish forces clashed repeatedly in 2011 and 2012, including an attack in October 2011 that killed 24 Turkish troops and was the deadliest incident since 1993. KGK also stepped up its kidnapping campaign against Turkish state employees and soldiers, which included the unprecedented abduction of a Turkish parliamentary deputy in August 2012.

The KGK's imprisoned leader, Abdullah Ocalan, in 2012 entered into peace negotiations with the Turkish Government. Negotiations continued into 2014, though KGK leaders expressed frustration, charging the Turkish Government failed to establish legal and constitutional guarantees. The accompanying cease-fire endured despite clashes and tensions in southeast Turkey sparked in part by the construction of Turkish military outposts that Kurdish supporters allege undercut the peace process.

Clashes in July 2015 between Turkish security forces and KGK resulted in nationwide detentions of alleged KGK members and a wave of Turkish airstrikes against the group's camps and weapons stores in northern Iraq. Renewed KGK violence against Turkish authorities had resulted in the deaths of at least 11 police and army members as of late July 2015.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239406.htm>



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Zerin Sari, Fatma Gulten,  
Fatma Gulten Sesen, Hale  
Melis, Melis Hale

**DATE OF BIRTH USED:** 20 September  
1963; 15 September 1964

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Osmaniye, Turkey



### WANTED

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Zerrin Sari is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtulu Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Zerrin Sari is a lawyer who worked to defend Dev Sol in the 1990s until she fled Turkey in 1993. She was married to DHKP/C founding leader Dursun Karatas, and together they organized DHKP/C activities in Europe. Sari was put on trial in Belgium in 1999; she spent some time in prison and was released in 2008, the year Karatas died of cancer. She is said to be the secret leader of DHKP/C, and allegedly gave the order for attacks on Turkish police headquarters and the police housing complex in Ankara on 20 September 2013. Sari is also believed to have been responsible, along with Musa

Asoglu, for the March 2013 attacks against the Turkish Justice Ministry and Justice and Development Party (AKP) headquarters in Ankara, which injured one.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net).

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)

## Musa Asoglu



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Musu Asoglu, Musa Asaoglu

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 15 August 1961

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Sakarya Hendek Province, Turkey

**CITIZENSHIP:** Turkish



### WANTED

Musa Asoglu is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtulu Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Musa Asoglu joined DHKP/C in the 1990s while a resident of the Netherlands. He reportedly inherited leadership of the group after its founding leader, Dursun Karatas, died in 2008. Asoglu is a member of DHKP/C's central committee, the group's top decisionmaking unit, and is believed to lead the group's financial affairs and fundraising activities in Europe. He reportedly ordered the 1 February 2013, suicide bombing attack on the US Embassy in Ankara, which killed a Turkish security guard. He is also believed to have been responsible for the March 2013 attacks against the Justice and Development Party (AKP)

headquarters and the Turkish Ministry of Justice.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

### REWARD

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Munever Koz, Munevver Koz, Alba, Mine, Semirsen, Hatice, Serap

**DATES OF BIRTH USED:** 8 July 1959; 3 January 1965 (in the name of Munever Koz)

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Kozlu, Turkey

**HEIGHT:** 5'3" (160 cm)



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### WANTED

Seher Demir Sen is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Sen joined Dev Sol in 1980 and participated in Dev Sol activities until 1994, when she joined DHKP/C and rose to a leadership position in Greece. She reportedly served as the chief of the DHKP/C office in Athens. She is a member of DHKP/C's central committee, the group's top decisionmaking unit.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million

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[www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)



## Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abdarahman al-Rashid  
Mansour, Ashraf Naeem  
Mansour, Zubair, Shamed  
Khalil Zubair

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 21 May 1965

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Kuwait

**HEIGHT:** 5'10" (178 cm)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** Dark

**COMPLEXION:** Caucasian

**NATIONALITY:** Palestinian

**STATUS:** Fugitive

### WANTED

Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jama Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death of at least 20 persons and

seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

### REWARD

#### Up to \$5 Million

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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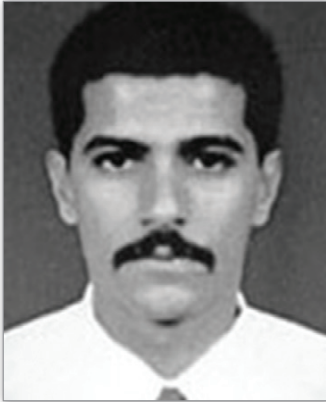


**Abu Nidal**, born Sabri Khalil al-Banna, was a terrorist responsible for several deadly attacks in the

1980s. The most notorious of these were the 27 December 1985 attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports, which killed 18 and wounded more than 100 others. He died violently, under mysterious circumstances, in Baghdad in August 2002. —NCTC

## Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh,  
Abu Mariam

**DATE OF BIRTH:** Approximately 1963

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Egypt

**HEIGHT:** 5'8" (173 cm)

**BUILD:** Medium

**HAIR:** Dark

**EYES:** Dark

**CITIZENSHIP:** Egyptian

**STATUS:** Fugitive

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### WANTED

Abdullah may wear a mustache and has a scar on the right side of his lower lip. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, on the following charges: murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; attack on a federal facility resulting in death; conspiracy to kill United States nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$5 Million

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***www.rewardsforjustice.net***

## Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah



**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 1 January 1958

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Sajaya, Gaza Strip

**HEIGHT:** 6'1" (185 cm)

**WEIGHT:** 225 lbs (102 kg)

**HAIR:** Black

**EYES:** BROWN

**COMPLEXION:** Light

**BUILD:** Medium

**NATIONALITY:** Palestinian

**LANGUAGES:** Arabic, English



FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

### WANTED

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a specially designated terrorist organization, through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering.

Shallah was one of the original founding members of the PIJ and since 1995 has been the secretary-general and leader of the organization, which is headquartered in Damascus, Syria.

Shallah was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under United States law on November 27, 1995 and was indicted in a 53-count indictment in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003.

### REWARD

#### Up to \$5 Million

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## Abu-Yusuf al-Muhajir

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**ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:**

Hamzah al-Maskin,  
Muhammad Ibrahim 'Abd  
al-Sata'ar Abu al-Asad

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 7 September 1986

**CITIZENSHIP:** Egypt

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### WANTED

Abu-Yusuf al-Muhajir is an explosives expert. He is a former member of Tawhid w'al Jihad-Egypt (TWJ-Egypt), an extremist group active in the Sinai Peninsula in 2004-06 and which reconstituted in 2011.

Tawhid w'al Jihad in Egypt is a loosely affiliated group of Egyptian and foreign extremists based in the Sinai Peninsula that ascribes to global jihadist ideology and targets civilians and governments it believes do not abide by Islamic law. TWJ has maintained relations with a variety of extremist groups and individuals.

Abu-Yusuf was involved in attack planning against a variety of targets in Egypt, including US interests.

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### REWARD

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#### Up to \$3 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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## Captured or Killed

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### 2015

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**Malik Ishaq** – Co-founder and leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, was killed in Pakistan in July when gunmen attacked a police convoy transporting him.

**Mullah Omar** – Reclusive Taliban leader reportedly died in Pakistan in 2013, according to Afghan security officials.

**Muhsin al-Fadhli** – Leader of a group of al-Qa'ida extremists often called the Khorasan Group was killed in Syria in July.

**Nasir al-Wahishi** – Head of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula and No. 2 in al-Qa'ida was killed in June.

**Zulkifli bin Hir** – Bomb-maker associated with Jemaah Islamiya and Abu Sayyaf Group was killed by Philippine security forces in January 2015. Another bomb-maker with ties to the same groups, Abdul Basit Usman, was killed by the Philippine military in May.

**Adam Gadahn** – Prominent al-Qa'ida propagandist was killed in an explosion in January.

### 2014

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**Adnan G. el Shukrijumah** – Also known as Jafar al-Tayyar (the Pilot), the senior member of al-Qa'ida was killed by Pakistan security forces in December.

**Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed** – Also known as Godane, the leader of al-Shabaab was killed in Somalia in September.

**Nikolaos Maziotis** – Leader of Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Struggle was arrested by Greek police in July.

**Ahmad Abu Khatallah** – Charged with participation in the attack on the US Embassy compound in Benghazi in September 2012, the Ansar al-Sharia (Benghazi) member was captured in June 2014 in Libya and brought to the United States for trial.

### 2013

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**Hakimullah Mehsud** – Tehrik-e Taliban leader implicated in many attacks on Coalition forces in Afghanistan, killed in November, according to a spokesman for the group.

**Abu Anas al-Libi** – Al-Qa'ida member indicted for his role in the 1998 African embassy bombings, captured and returned for trial in United States in October 2013. He died in custody in January 2015.

**Omar Hammami** – Al-Shabaab extremist active in radicalizing and terrorist operations, killed in factional in-fighting in September, according to press reporting.

**Wali Ur Rehman** – Second-in-command and chief military strategist of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan killed in an explosion in Pakistan in May, according to multiple media reports and a spokesman for the group.

**Sulayman Bu Ghayth** – Al-Qa'ida spokesman and son-in-law of Usama Bin Ladin transferred to US custody in March after arrest earlier in the year.

### 2012

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**Abu Yahya al-Libi** – Al-Qa'ida second-in-command, widely seen as group's "general manager," was killed in Pakistan in June.

**Fahd al-Quso** – Al-Quso, wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, which killed 17 US military personnel and wounded 39 others, was killed in an explosion in southern Yemen in May, according to multiple media accounts.

## Captured or Killed (continued)

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### 2011

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**Anwar al-Aulaqi** – Al-Aulaqi, a radical ideologue and attack planner associated with al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, was killed in an explosion in Yemen in September.

**Atiyah 'Abd al-Rahman** – Atiyah, considered to be al-Qa'ida's second-in-command, was killed in an explosion in North Waziristan, Pakistan, in August.

**Umar Patek** – Wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200, Patek was extradited from Pakistan to Indonesia in August.

**Harun Fazul** – Indicted on charges of responsibility for the attacks on US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 1998, Fazul—who was also known as Fazul Abdullah Mohammed—was killed at a border checkpoint in Somalia in June.

**Ilyas Kashmiri** – Prominent al-Qa'ida planner and trainer was widely reported killed in Pakistan in June.

**Usama Bin Ladin** – Responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the al-Qa'ida leader was killed by US forces in May in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and buried at sea.

### 2010

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**Shaykh Sa'id al-Masri** – Also known as Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, presumed third in command of al-Qa'ida, was killed in Pakistan in May.

**Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Umar al-Baghdadi** – Abu Ayyub and 'Umar, both of them top leaders of the Islamic State of Iraq and its predecessor, al-Qa'ida in Iraq, were killed in a Coalition raid in April.

**Dulmatin** – Believed to be one of the masterminds of the 12 October 2002 nightclub attacks in Bali that killed more than 200, Dulmatin was killed by Indonesian police in March.

### 2009

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**Noordin Mat Top** – Noordin, one of the most dangerous members of Jemaah Islamiya, was implicated in several lethal attacks in Indonesia, including the suicide bombing attack in Bali on 12 October 2002 and the attack against the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta on 5 August 2003. He was killed in a raid by Indonesian police in September.

**Saleh Nabhan** – Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in connection with the attacks in 1998 against US embassies in East Africa and attacks in 2002 against a hotel and an airliner in Mombasa, was killed in southern Somalia in September.

**Baitullah Mehsud** – Leader of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, Mehsud was killed in an explosion in Waziristan in August. He was responsible for several deadly attacks against US and Pakistani targets, and claimed responsibility—later denied—for the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007.

**Usama al-Kini and Shaykh Swedan** – Al-Kini, whose real name was Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, and Shaykh Ahmed Salim Swedan were killed in an explosion in Waziristan in January. They were indicted for their role in the 1998 attacks on the US embassies in East Africa.

### 2008

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**Aafia Siddiqui** – Siddiqui, charged with attempting to kill US officers and employees, was arrested in Afghanistan in July after attempting to shoot a US military officer. She was transported to the United States in August.

**Abu Khabab al-Masri** – Abu Khabab, whose real name was Midhat Mursi al-Sayid Umar and who was an explosives and poisons expert working on behalf of al-Qa'ida, was killed in a blast in Pakistan in July.

**'Imad Mughniyah** – Senior Hizballah official, possible head of group's intelligence section and indicted for role in 1985 hijacking and murder, was killed by a vehicle bomb detonated by unknown persons in Damascus in February.

## Captured or Killed (continued)

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**Abu Layth al-Libi** – Al-Qa’ida military commander and spokesman was killed in January.

### 2007

**Abu Solaiman** – Senior member of Abu Sayyaf Group, responsible for planning attacks against US and other foreign nationals in the Philippines, was killed in January.

### 2006

**‘Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi** – Al-Qa’ida No. 3 and chief of external operations, was detained late in the year.

**Dhiren Barot** – Al-Qa’ida operative, also known as Issa al-Hindi, was sentenced to life imprisonment in November for providing al-Qa’ida detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on financial targets in New Jersey, Washington, D.C., and New York City.

**Khadafi Janjalani** – Head of Abu Sayyaf Group, was killed in a September clash with Philippine security forces.

**Abu Mus’ab al-Zarqawi** – Head of al-Qa’ida in Iraq, responsible for hundreds of deaths, was killed in a Coalition raid in June in Iraq.

**Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah** – Extremist charged with participation in attack on US embassies in Africa in 1998, was killed in April in Pakistan.

### 2005

**Hamza Rabi’a** – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, chief of external operations, was killed in December in Pakistan.

**Azahari bin Husin** – Jemaah Islamiya bombmaker, believed responsible for the Bali attack in 2002, was killed in a shootout in Indonesia in November.

**Mustafa Setmariam Nasar** – Al-Qa’ida propagandist and trainer, indicted in Spain for his role in Madrid train bombings in 2004, was arrested in Pakistan in November.

**Abu Faraj al-Libi** – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, was arrested in Pakistan in May.

### 2003

**Hambali** – Jemaah Islamiya operations chief, was detained in Thailand in August.

**Khalid Shaykh Muhammad** – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, responsible for planning the 9/11 attacks in United States, was arrested in Pakistan in March.

### 2002

**Aimal Kasi** – Pakistani extremist who killed two CIA employees and injured three others outside CIA Headquarters in 1993, was executed in United States in November.

**Abu Zubaydah** – Senior al-Qa’ida planner, was arrested in Pakistan in March.

### 2001

**Muhammad Atef** – Al-Qa’ida No. 3, also known as Abu Hafs al-Masri, charged with directly planning the attacks on US embassies in East Africa in 1998, was killed in Afghanistan in November.

### 1997

**Ramzi Yousef** – A relative of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and one of the planners of the 1993 World Trade Center attack, was sentenced in the United States to life in prison in November.

### 1996

**‘Umar ‘Abd al-Rahman** – The “Blind Shaykh” was arrested in 1993 for plotting attacks against New York City landmarks; he was convicted in 1995 and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1996.

# Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances



### Mandatory Evacuation Distance

All personnel must evacuate (inside of buildings and out)

### Shelter-in-Place Zone

All personnel in this area should seek shelter immediately inside a building away from windows and exterior walls. Avoid having anyone outside—including those evacuating—in the area

### Preferred Evacuation Distance

Preferred area (beyond this line) for evacuation of people in buildings and mandatory for people outdoors

**NOTE:** The preferred evacuation range rings for person- and vehicle-borne IEDs are beyond the distances represented on this graphic and are therefore not shown.



### A - Pipe Bomb/Pressure Cooker

Mandatory evacuation distance: 70 feet  
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,200+ feet

*Severe injury/death*



### B - Person-Borne IED Suicide Vest or Briefcase

Mandatory evacuation distance: 110 feet  
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,700 feet

*Possibility of building collapses, severe injury/death*



### C - Vehicle-Borne IED (Car)

Mandatory evacuation distance: 320 feet  
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,900 feet

*Building collapses, severe injury/death*



## Common Explosives—Identification and Characteristics

### Primary Explosive Boosters



**Triacetone-Triperoxide (TATP)** is an improvised primary explosive that is relatively easy to synthesize. It can be very unstable and sensitive to heat, shock, and friction. TATP is made of a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and acetone with the addition of an acid, such as sulfuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid.

### Secondary Explosive/Main Charge



**Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO)** is an explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate and an organic fuel. Because of its ready availability and cheap material cost, ANFO has been used extensively as the main charge in improvised weapons around the world and is the most common commercial explosive. ANFO is a secondary/tertiary explosive, and requires little specialized skills or machinery to mix.

### Military/Commercial Explosives



**Trinitrotoluene (TNT)** is one of the most commonly used explosives for military and industrial purposes. Its insensitivity to shock and friction reduces the risk of accidental detonation. It appears as a yellow solid and is commonly mixed with other explosives materials in commercial boosters and military munitions or used as a main charge.



**Hexamethlene Triperoxide Diamine (HMTD)** is an improvised primary explosive prepared from three basic precursors: hexamine, a weak acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The product is highly sensitive to friction, impact, and electrostatic discharge. HMTD is corrosive in contact in metals and can degrade quickly if improperly synthesized or stored.



**Urea Nitrate** is a high explosive produced by combining dissolved urea fertilizer with nitric acid. Urea nitrate is formed as odorless crystals that are colorless to off-white, although additives and or metal from the mixing container may alter the compound's appearance. Urea nitrate is used as a secondary explosive/main charge.



**C-4** is a common insensitive military explosive combining cyclonite or cyclotrimethylene trinitramine (RDX) as the explosive agent—usually about 91 percent of the C-4 content—along with plastic binder, plasticizer, and possibly marker chemicals which can help identify the manufacturing source. C-4 appears as an off-white solid with a consistency similar to modeling clay.

## The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

### What Is a “Dirty Bomb?”

A “dirty bomb” is a radiological dispersal device (RDD) that combines a conventional explosive, such as dynamite, with radioactive material that may disperse when the device explodes. Almost any type of radioactive material with military, industrial, or medical applications could be used in a dirty bomb.

The terms dirty bomb and RDD are often used interchangeably in the media. The device kills or injures through the initial blast of the conventional explosive and by spreading radiation and contamination. Any bomb can become “dirty” by simply adding radioactive material.

The idea behind a dirty bomb is to spread radioactive material into some populated area and cause anxiety in those who think they are being, or have been, exposed to radiation. A dirty bomb could contaminate buildings and the local environment, and expose people to radiation emanating from the radioactive material. People could be externally contaminated (on their skin) or internally contaminated with radioactive materials through inhalation, ingestion, or through wounds.

### Effects of an RDD Attack—No Need To Panic

The extent of local contamination would depend on a number of factors, including the size of the explosive, the amount and type of radioactive material used, the means of dispersal, and weather conditions. Those closest to the RDD would be the most likely to sustain injuries due to the explosion. As radioactive material spreads, it becomes less concentrated and less harmful.

It is extremely unlikely that anyone who survives the explosion will become sick from radiation. Immediate health effects from exposure to the low radiation levels expected from an RDD would likely be minimal. Just because people are near radioactive material for a short time or get a small amount of radioactive dust on them does not mean they will get cancer, and any additional risk is likely to be extremely small.

Do not go to the Emergency Room just because you think you were exposed to radiation. Seek medical care only if you truly feel sick and need help.

### Indicators of Exposure

You cannot rely on your senses to tell if you are being exposed to a harmful level of radioactivity. Radiation detection equipment and devices like Geiger counters and pocket dosimeters are needed. Hazmat crews and many fire trucks routinely carry such equipment with them, and they would probably be the first to detect abnormal levels of radioactivity.



Scanning for radioactivity.

## The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

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### Protective Actions

If you are not involved in the immediate emergency response, the best thing you can do after a bomb blast is try to leave the area quickly and calmly. If the attack includes radioactive material, moving quickly away from the blast area will reduce the time and intensity of your exposure.

In an RDD attack, most people are unlikely to learn that the attack involved radioactive materials until hours or days later. As a precaution, make sure to bag your outer layer of clothing, take a shower, and wash your hair once you reach a safe location.

- Removing shoes and outer clothes may get rid of up to 90% of radioactive dust
- Washing will remove any remaining dust
- Follow FEMA instructions on what to do next—listen to the news or go online

The greatest radiation threat from a radiological weapon comes from fine particles that get inside your body, such as from breathing or rubbing your eyes. Moving away from the attack site and removing any dust on your clothes, skin, and hair are your best protection.

### Sources of Radioactive Material

Radioactive materials are routinely used at medical, research, and industrial sites. The vast majority of these materials are not useful in an RDD. The materials that are the most deadly are also the hardest to obtain and handle.

### Terrorist Pursuit of Radiological Weapons

Terrorists for many years have sought to acquire radioactive material for use in attacks. In 2004, British authorities arrested a British national, Dhiren Barot, and several associates on various charges, including conspiring to commit public nuisance by the use of radioactive materials. In 2006, Barot was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.

### Fact Sheets on Radiological Weapons

- Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/fs-dirty-bombs.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/dirtybombs.asp](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/dirtybombs.asp)
- World Health Organization  
[www.who.int/ionizing\\_radiation/en/WHORAD\\_InfoSheet\\_Dirty\\_Bombs21Feb.pdf](http://www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/en/WHORAD_InfoSheet_Dirty_Bombs21Feb.pdf)

## Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



A low-hanging cloud might be a sign of a chemical attack.

### Indicators

<b>Dead animals/birds/fish</b>	Not just an occasional incident, but numerous animals (wild and domestic, small and large), birds, and fish in the same area
<b>Lack of insect life</b>	Normal insect activity (ground, air, and/or water) missing, dead insects evident in the ground/water surface/shoreline
<b>Physical symptoms</b>	Numerous individuals experiencing unexplained water-like blisters, wheals (similar to bee stings), pinpointed pupils, choking, respiratory ailments and/or rashes
<b>Mass casualties</b>	Numerous individuals exhibiting unexplained serious health problems ranging from nausea to disorientation to difficulty in breathing to convulsions and death
<b>Definite pattern of casualties</b>	Casualties distributed in a pattern that may be associated with possible agent dissemination methods
<b>Illness associated with confined geographic area</b>	Lower incidence of symptoms for people working indoors than outdoors, or the reverse
<b>Unusual liquid droplets</b>	Numerous surfaces exhibiting oily droplets/film; numerous water surfaces displaying an oily film (no recent rain)
<b>Areas that look different in appearance</b>	Not just a patch of dead weeds, but trees, shrubs, bushes, food crops, and/or lawns that are dead, discolored, or withered (no current drought)
<b>Unexplained odors</b>	Smells ranging from fruit/flower to sharp/pungent to garlic/horseradish-like to bitter almonds/peach kernels to newly mown hay; the particular odor is completely out of character with its surroundings
<b>Low-lying clouds</b>	Low-lying cloud/fog-like condition that is not explained by its surroundings
<b>Unusual metal debris</b>	Unexplained bomb/munitions-like material, especially if it contains a liquid (no recent rain)

## Toxic Industrial Chemicals—Mitigation Measures



Tanks like this can contain as much as 9,000 gallons of toxic material.



The term “toxic industrial chemicals” refers to a variety of chemicals used or created by industry that can have a significant impact on human health if released into the air or water. A potential threat exists for individuals located downwind or downstream from an accidental or intentional release of chemicals or for people situated near toxic industrial processes.

Toxic industrial chemicals may pose a risk when they are stored in large quantities in one location. An act of sabotage or an accident can result in a large release of toxic material into the air or water. Some material retains its lethality even after traveling a considerable distance. A release of chlorine gas into the surrounding air is but one example of the toxic industrial chemical threat.

### Chlorine

Chlorine gas is irritating and corrosive to the airways, eyes, and skin.

### Symptoms

Relatively low levels of chlorine gas exposure can cause sore throat, coughing, and eye and skin irritation, while higher levels can cause burning of the eyes and skin, nausea, temporary blindness, difficulty breathing, and chest pain. At high enough concentration, chlorine gas can cause immediate collapse and death.

### Treatment

Chlorine cannot be exhaled. If chlorine contacts the skin, individuals should flush the affected areas immediately with plenty of water, then wash with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with chlorine should be removed immediately.

In the event of exposure to a toxic chemical—and after the immediate danger and contamination have been dealt with—take the following steps:

- Notify safety personnel
- Remove all sources of heat and ignition
- Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from the leak
- Ventilate potentially explosive atmospheres
- Evacuate the spill area for at least 50 feet (15 m) in all directions
- Find and stop the leak if this can be done without risk
- Use water spray to reduce vapors; do not put water directly on the leak or spill area

## Ricin

Ricin, the toxin found in castor beans, is poisonous if inhaled, injected, or ingested. It kills cells by inhibiting protein synthesis. Treatment is available, but long-term organ damage in survivors is likely.

### Inhalation

#### Symptoms

Within a few hours of inhaling significant amounts of ricin, the likely symptoms include respiratory distress, fever, cough, nausea, and tightness in the chest. Heavy sweating and fluid building up in the lungs may follow.

### Ingestion

#### Symptoms

A person who ingests a significant amount of ricin would suffer from vomiting and diarrhea that may become bloody. Severe dehydration may result, followed by low blood pressure. Other symptoms may include hallucinations, seizures, and blood in the urine. Within several days, the person's liver, spleen, and kidneys might stop working, resulting in death.

### Treatment

A solution of saline and glucose is used to treat ricin poisoning.

[www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/)



Castor beans (shown on top) are used to produce Ricin, a deadly poison. They are similar in color and size to pinto beans (shown on bottom), but notice the small pointed protrusion on the end of each castor bean.

## Indicators of False Travel Documents

- Physically altered passports
- Passports with serial numbers that are watchlisted as lost or stolen
- Handwritten documents that are easily forged or altered
- Multiple passports used by the same person with variations in the spelling/structure of the name and of date of birth
- Ambiguous or contradictory information submitted to consular or border control officials
- Absence of supporting documents to corroborate passport information
- Passports with glued-in photographs
- Large gaps in travel history as reflected in stamps and visa



Ahmed Ressaym, sentenced to 22 years in prison in 2005 for planning to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999, acquired this ostensibly genuine Canadian passport by using a fraudulent baptismal certificate; the obscured name was Western-sounding in an attempt to evade scrutiny at the border.

False travel documents are often based on lost or stolen passports. Prompt reporting of missing documents can be an effective deterrent to this threat.

- If you are overseas, report your lost or stolen passport to the nearest US embassy or consulate immediately.
- In the United States, report your lost or stolen passport to the Department of State's Passport Services group; call 1-877-487-2778 (TTY 1-888-874-7793).
- If you find another person's lost U.S. passport, please mail it in a sturdy envelope to:

**US Department of State  
Law Enforcement Liaison Division  
Consular Lost and Stolen Passport Unit (CLASP)  
CA/PPT/S/L/LE/CP**  
44132 Mercure Circle  
PO Box 1227  
Sterling, VA 20166-1227

For more information, please visit:  
<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/passports/lost-stolen.html>



Stolen South African passport.

## Have Suspicions?

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The sites below are mostly for people living in the United States. Other countries maintain their own lists of fugitives and suspect groups. Residents of other countries should consult their own law enforcement agencies.

### Want to report suspicious persons or activity?

#### Rewards for Justice

**Website:** [www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net), then click "Submit a Tip"

**E-mail:** [info@rewardsforjustice.net](mailto:info@rewardsforjustice.net)

**Phone:** In the United States, call 1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)

#### FBI

**Website:** <https://tips.fbi.gov>

**Phone:** In the United States, call 202-324-3000 [FBI main switchboard]

To find phone numbers of regional FBI offices in the United States, visit:  
[www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field](http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field)

If outside the United States and want to reach the FBI, call the nearest US Embassy or Consulate office; for phone numbers, see  
<http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/legat>

#### CIA

**Website:** [www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov)

### Think you've seen a wanted person?

To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites:

- [www.rewardsforjustice.net](http://www.rewardsforjustice.net)
- [www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted\\_terrorists](http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists)
- [www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo](http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo)

### Wondering whether a business, charity, Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), or other entity has terrorist ties?

Do you want to make sure you can donate money to such an organization legally? View designated individuals and groups at these sites:

- **Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations**  
<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>
- **Individuals and entities designated under Executive Order 13224**  
[www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm](http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm)
- **Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons**  
[www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/t11sdn.pdf](http://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/t11sdn.pdf)  
[www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt](http://www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt)

### Other Resources

- **US National Counterterrorism Center**  
[www.nctc.gov](http://www.nctc.gov)
- **US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism**  
[www.state.gov/s/ct](http://www.state.gov/s/ct)
- **US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism**  
[www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm](http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm)



## State Sponsors of Terrorism

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Countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism are designated pursuant to three laws: section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act. Taken together, the four main categories of sanctions resulting from designation under these authorities include restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance; a ban on defense exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions.



Iran  
19 January 1984



Sudan  
12 August 1993



Syria  
29 December 1979

Designation under the above-referenced authorities also implicates other sanctions laws that penalize persons and countries engaging in certain trade with state sponsors. Currently there are three countries designated under these authorities: Iran, Sudan, and Syria.

To designate a country as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, the Secretary of State must determine that the government of such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. Once a country is designated, it remains a State Sponsor of Terrorism until the designation is rescinded in accordance with statutory criteria. A wide range of sanctions are imposed as a result of a State Sponsor of Terrorism designation, including:

- A ban on arms-related exports and sales
- Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism
- Prohibitions on economic assistance
- Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions.

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239410.htm>

## Logos

Law enforcement officers should be on the watch for these emblems and/or named groups during traffic stops and other contacts. These emblems may be found on jewelry, documents, posters, or other material. Displaying them may indicate membership in these groups and/or financial or general support for them. All groups whose logos are displayed on these pages, with one exception, have been designated by the US Department of State as either a Foreign Terrorist Organization or under Executive Order 13224. Lord's Resistance Army's logo is shown because its leader, Joseph Kony, has been designated under E.O. 13224.



17 November  
Revolutionary  
Organization (17N)



Abu Nidal Organization  
(ANO)



Abu Sayyaf Group  
(ASG)



Al-Aqsa Martyrs  
Brigade



Al-Nusrah Front



Al-Qa'ida (AQ)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



Al-Qa'ida in the Lands  
of the Islamic Maghreb  
(AQIM)



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Sharia (Libya)



Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis  
(ABM)



Ansaru



Army of Islam (AOI)



Aum Shinrikyo a.k.a.  
Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and  
Liberty (ETA)



Conspiracy of  
Fire Nuclei



Boko Haram



Continuity Irish  
Republican Army  
(CIRA)



Revolutionary Armed  
Forces of Colombia  
(FARC)



HAMAS

# Logos



Harakat ul-Mujahidin



Hizballah  
(Party of God)



Imirat Kavkaz



Indian Mujahideen



Islamic Movement  
of Uzbekistan (IMU)



Islamic State of Iraq  
and the Levant (ISIL)



Jaish-e-Mohammed  
(JEM)



Jemaah Anshurut Tauhid



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jundallah (Iran)



Kahane Chai (KACH)



Kata'ib Hizballah (Iraq)



Kongra-Gel (KGK,  
formerly Kurdistan  
Worker's Party,  
PKK, KADEK)



Liberation Tigers of  
Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



Lord's Resistance Army  
(LRA)



National Liberation  
Army (ELN)



New People's Army  
(NPA)



Palestine Islamic  
Jihad (PIJ)



Palestinian Liberation  
Front (PLF)



Popular Front for the  
Liberation of Palestine-  
General Command



Popular Front for the  
Liberation of Palestine  
(PFLP)



Revolutionary People's  
Liberation Party/Front  
(DHKP/C)



Sect of Revolutionaries  
(Greece)



Shining Path  
(Sendero Luminoso)

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# Bomb Threat Call Procedures

- Keep caller on the line—the longer he/she talks, the more we can learn.
- Record as much of the message as possible on the form below—try to get exact words.
- Tell the caller (if applicable) that the building is occupied and that the threatened action could result in the death or serious injury to many innocent persons.
- Immediately upon termination of the call report information to Security.

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Time of Call:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Time Caller Hung Up:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Ext. No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Exact message (if possible):**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Ask Caller:**

Where is bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

When will it go off?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

What did it look like?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Why?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Who put it there?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Caller's Name?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Information About Caller:**

Where is caller? (Describe background and level of noise)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Sex:                      Male                      Female

Pitch of Voice:        Low                      Moderate              High

Speech:                Stutter                Accent                Peculiar Dialect

Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated age:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Room Number of Person Receiving Call:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Caller's Voice		Background Sounds		Threat Language
Calm	Nasal	Voices	Static	Well Spoken (Educated)
Angry	Stutter	Music	Local	Foul
Excited	Lisp	Motor	Booth	Irrational
Slow	Raspy	Clear	Other	Message Read by Threat Maker
Rapid	Deep	Crockery		Taped
Soft	Ragged	Street Noises		Incoherent
Loud	Clearing Throat	Office Machinery		
Laughter	Deep Breathing	Factory Machinery		
Crying	Cracking Voice	Animal Noises		
Normal	Disguised	Long Distance		
Distinct	Accent	House Noises		
Slurred	Whispered	PA System		

**Report Call Immediately To:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_





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